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ABSTRACT

This population report presents current census and other governmental and private agency statistics on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the black population in the United States for 1974. Recent trends dating from 1970 to 1974 (and in the case of income and labor force, including early 1975 figures) are examined for population distribution, income, labor force and business ownerships, education, family composition and fertility, health, housing, voting, elected officials, armed forces, and other major aspects of life, such as crime, victims, and offenders. Data analysis indicates advances in the areas of education, health, and in election to public office. Changing family composition and work experience patterns of family members, inflation, and the downturn in the economy were found to impede progress in the areas of income and employment. The economic recession that began in 1974 and inflation were found to have serious effects on both whites and blacks, causing a sharp rise in unemployment rates, the erosion of income levels, and an increase in the number of white poor; poverty level, however, remained unchanged for blacks. The area of unemployment was said to be hardest hit by inflation. Appendixes include definitions and explanations for various terms such as food stamps, black-owned businesses, and others. Sources and reliability of data are also provided. (Author/AM)

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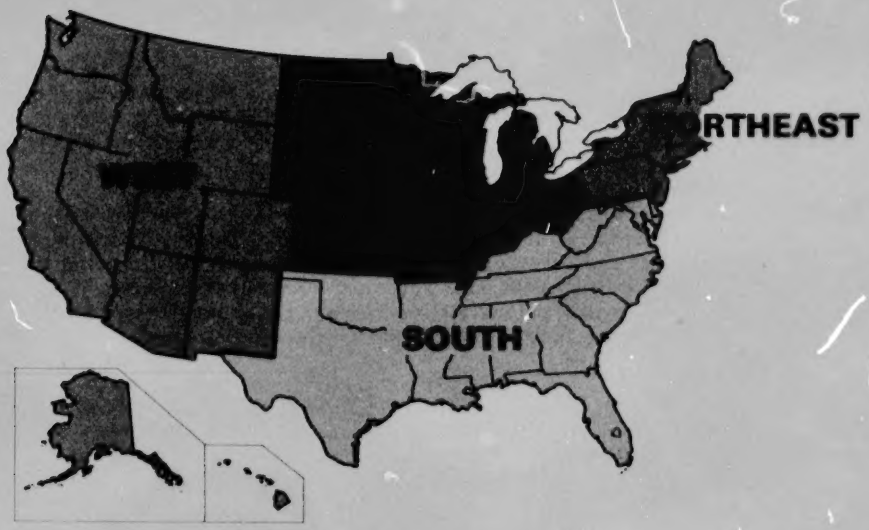
PREFACE

This report was planned and prepared by Nampeo D. R. McKenney, Chief, Racial Statistics Staff, Population Division, with the assistance of Patricia A. Johnson, Virginia H. Williams, Olga V. Fonville, Gloria J. Porter, and Karen A. Crook. General direction was provided by Meyer Zitter, Chief, and Charles E. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Chief of Population Division. The chapter on Labor Force was prepared by Robert Whitmore under the supervision of Harvey R. Hamel in the Division of Labor Force Studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Christina Gibson, with the assistance of several other staff members of the Statistical Methods Division, conducted the sampling review of the report. Professional and editorial assistance was provided by Karen M. Mills, clerical assistance by Veronica Arehart and June Cowles, and other members of the Racial and Ethnic Statistics Staff in Population Division. Many individuals within the Publications Services Division and Vivian Brown of Population Division made significant contributions in the areas of publication planning and design, editorial review, composition, and printing procurement. Special acknowledgment is due to other staff members of the Bureau of the Census who assisted in various phases of the report.

Appreciation is expressed to the personnel of several government and private agencies who contributed their data and expertise in the preparation of the report. The agencies are Joint Center for Political Studies, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Civil Service Commission (Manpower Statistics Division), Department of Defense (Manpower Research Data and Analysis Center), and National Center for Health Statistics of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

FIGURE 1. Regions of the United States



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

NOTE

The term "Black and other races" describes persons of all races other than white and generally is used whenever data for blacks alone are not available over the period of time shown. Statistics for the national population of black and other races usually reflect the condition of the black population, since about 90 percent of the population of black and other races is black.

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The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population, 1974

INTRODUCTION

A statistical overview of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the black population in the United States is presented in this report, which is the eighth in the series on the subject. This study brings together the relevant data available from the Census Bureau as well as from other governmental and private agencies.

Generally, the analysis examines the recent trends (1970 to 1974) in population distribution, income, labor force, education, family composition, health, housing, voting, and other major aspects of life. Because of the severe economic recession which began in 1974, attention also has been focused on the changes in labor force and income which have occurred in 1974 and/or early 1975. Data on blacks for the subjects covered are not always available on a consistent basis for the years considered; however, the most current data are always presented.

The patterns of social and economic change which have emerged for black Americans in the 1970's are varied. Advances have been made in education, health, and in the election to public office. Progress in some other areas such as income and employment has been impeded partly as a result of the interrelationships of a number of social and economic factors such as changing family composition and work experience patterns of family members, inflation, and the downturn in the economy.

Within the last year, two of the major economic problems of our nation—inflation and economic recession—have had serious effects upon both blacks and whites. Unemployment rates have risen sharply, real income levels have been eroded, and the number in poverty has increased for whites and remained unchanged for blacks. The impact of the economic recession has been most conspicuous in the area of unemployment.

Population and Migration

The total black population of the United States was 24.0 million on April 1, 1974, representing an increase of 1.4 million over the April 1970 figure. The average rate of change between 1970 and 1974 was 1.6 percent, a drop from the 1.8 percent experienced during the 1960 decade. Declining birth rates among blacks were responsible for the lower rate of population growth in the 1970's.

After three decades of a predominantly one-way migration stream—outmigration from the South to the North and West—a new pattern of black migration appears to be emerging in the 1970's. There is some evidence that during the 4-year period 1970-74, the volume of black outmigration from the South declined and, at the same time, the number moving to the South increased.

Although blacks continue to be concentrated in the central cities of metropolitan areas, the black population in the central cities has experienced a slowdown in its rate of growth since 1970. This slowdown can be attributed to the declines in both the rates of natural increase and of net inmigration.

The suburban black population recorded some gains during the 1970's and increased at a higher annual rate (4.4 percent) than the suburban whites (1.8 percent). However, blacks still represented only 5 percent of the total suburban population in 1974.

Labor Force and Employment[1]

Consistent with the downturn in the economy, the employment situation for blacks and whites worsened in 1974 and early 1975. Rising unemployment was accompanied by both large reductions in employment and increases among persons not in the labor force due to discouragement over job prospects.

These conditions in 1974 and 1975 were in direct contrast to the improvements in employment which were experienced by both blacks and whites in the preceding two years (1972 and 1973). Jobless rates receded to 3-½ year lows in the third and fourth quarter of 1973 for both racial groups. As the economy began its dip in 1974, the unemployment rates began to rise sharply and reached 13.7 percent for blacks and 7.6 percent for whites in the first quarter of 1975. During this steep climb, unemployment rates for blacks generally remained about double those for whites.

[1] In this section, the term "black" is used although the data are for "black and other races." Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

The situation of black teenagers is particularly striking as the jobless rate for this segment of the black population climbed to 39.8 percent for the first quarter of 1975; the comparable figure for white teenagers was about 18.0 percent in 1975.

About 9 million blacks and 75 million whites were employed in the civilian labor force during the first quarter of 1975. For both racial groups these figures were substantially below the high averages registered in mid-1974.

Persons not in the labor force due to discouragement over job prospects are of particular interest since these persons, often called the "hidden unemployed," want jobs but are not looking for work because they believe their search would be in vain. This category of nonworkers grew to a high of about 315,000 for blacks and 800,000 for whites during the first quarter of 1975.

Between 1970 and 1974, the total black labor force expanded by about 10 percent to 10.3 million, continuing the growth experienced during the 1960's. A corresponding percentage increase was evident for whites.

In 1974, the labor force participation rates for black men (25 years old and over) were lower than those for their white counterparts for most age groups. In contrast to the men, black women were more likely than white women to be in the labor force.

Among the black men in the prime working ages (25 to 59 years old) and not in the labor force in 1974, ill health or disability was the main reason reported for being outside the work force.

The 1974 jobless rates for blacks and whites were 9.9 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. These rates exceeded their respective 1970 averages (1.7 percentage points increase for blacks and 0.5 of a percentage point increase for whites).

The ratio of the jobless rate for blacks to whi[illegible]was 2:1 in 1974. This ratio has generally held at 2 to 1 since the Korean War period, except for a slight narrowing during 1970 and 1971.

Jobless rates for blacks varied substantially by occupation of last job. Among the major occupation groups in 1974, black managers had the lowest jobless rates–3.3 percent. For several occupations–salesworkers; nonfarm laborers; and operatives, except transport–the unemployment rates were most pronounced (above 10 percent).

Black persons experienced a growth in employment in the 1970's. About 9.3 million blacks were employed in 1974, representing an increase of 8 percent over 1970.

Blacks continued to move into white-collar jobs in the 1970's but at a relatively slower pace than in the 1960's. This was especially true for black men as the proportion of black men in white-collar jobs grew slightly from 22 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1974. For black women, the comparable proportion rose from 36 percent in 1970 to 42 percent in 1974. White-collar jobs embrace a broad grouping which includes sales and clerical positions as well as higher level professional and managerial jobs.

Income and Poverty

As previously stated, inflation and the economic recession of 1974 adversely affected the income levels for both the black and white populations.

The median income in 1974 was estimated at $7,800 for black families and $13,400 for white families. After adjusting for changes in the cost of living, the 1974 average income of black families declined by about 3 percent over the 1973 level,[3] not significantly different from the 4 percent decrease for white families.

The impact of inflation was greater upon black men than upon black women. The median income of black men ($5,370), expressed in real purchasing power, was eroded during 1974; whereas that for black women ($2,810) just about kept pace with increasing prices. The same relationship held true for white men and women.

Paralleling the steep climb in jobless rates for men in 1974, the proportion of black men with income who were year-round full-time workers declined by about 4 percentage points between 1973 and 1974. The comparable proportion for black women remained unchanged during this time.

Relative income levels of black families have not moved upward in the 4-year period, 1970 to 1974. The proportion of black families with incomes under $4,000 in 1974 was 23 percent, virtually the same as it was in 1970 (in terms of constant dollars). At the upper end of the income distribution (incomes $10,000 and over or $15,000 and over), the same pattern exists. Furthermore, the 1974 median income showed almost no change from the 1970 level, in real dollars.

Reflecting this situation, along with other factors, the overall income position of black families relative to white families as measured by the median income ratio, has declined since 1970. The median income ratio of black to white families was 0.58 in 1974; it was 0.61 in 1970; during the mid and late 1960's, the ratio had risen. The index of income overlap, another summary

[3] Statistically significant at the 1.6 level of significance. See section on "Source and Reliability of the Data."

measure of income comparability, was 0.72 in both 1974 and 1970, indicating no widening of the differentials between black and white income size distributions.

Regionally, the North and West followed the same pattern as observed for the country—the black to white average (median) family income ratio went down from 73 percent in 1970 to 67 percent in 1974. In contrast, black families in the South held their income status relative to whites during the same 4-year period.

The overall median income ratio does not reflect the income positions of all the different segments of the black community relative to whites. For example, in the North and West young black husband-wife families (head under 35 years) in which both spouses were earners have achieved and maintained incomes which are equal to those of their white counterparts. In the South, the comparable group of black families have not yet achieved the income parity exhibited in the North and West, but they made important strides in narrowing the black-white income gap during the 3-year period (1970 to 1973).[3] The black-white income ratio for this group was 0.87 in 1973.

The income levels of black families and the extent of comparability with their white counterparts are affected by a number of factors such as type of family and family composition, work experience of family members, etc. A recent study by the Bureau concluded that differential changes in the proportion of black and white multiple-earner families and work experience patterns of family members appear to be among the more important factors contributing to the decrease in the black-white income ratio since 1970. In turn, the variations in these two factors are partially the result of changes in (1) family composition such as the proportion of husband-wife families with wives in the paid labor force and (2) the proportion of families headed by women.

Certainly, there were social and economic forces such as changing attitudes, inflationary pressures, and the economic recession in 1974 which also had an impact upon the decline in the income ratio.

A detailed discussion of these factors is presented in the text "Income Ratio of Black to White Families" of the Income section.

In contrast to the decline in the overall median ratio for families, the median income ratio of black to white persons has remained virtually unchanged since 1970. The 1974 median income ratio of black men to white men (0.61) was not significantly different from the 1970 ratio. The income of black women was about 90 percent of that for white women in both 1974 and 1970.

Poverty levels in 1974 were undoubtedly affected by decreases in real income and the upsurge in unemployment. The number of white persons below the poverty level rose by 1.1 million to a level of 16.2 million in 1974. Among low-income blacks, sampling variability was too large to measure whether a change actually occurred. In 1974, approximately 7.5 million black persons were below the low-income level.

Since 1970, according to the Current Population Surveys (CPS), the number of low-income blacks has moved within a narrow range as compared to the downward trend observed during the 1960's.

The number of low-income black families in 1974 remained unchanged from the 1973 level; a substantial increase was noted for low-income white families.

Within the last 3 years a leveling off has occurred in the number of poor black families. This trend represents a mixed composite of declines among low-income black families headed by men and increases among those headed by women.

Female heads comprise an increasing proportion of all low-income families and a majority among low-income black families.

Education

The importance of education in the black community is reflected in the continued progress in this area by young blacks.

College enrollment has increased more rapidly for black students than for whites. Between 1970 and 1974, a 56-percent growth in college enrollment was noted for blacks, whereas white enrollment increased by only 15 percent. However, the proportion of young blacks (18 to 24 years old) enrolled in college was still below that of the comparable group of whites (18 versus 25 percent).

Enrollment has also increased for the very young black children—those 5 years old By 1974, the enrollment rate for black children 5 years old (87 percent) was very close to that of whites (90 percent). The gains may be due, in part, to the increased availability of kindergarten to blacks, since more public school systems, especially those in the South, now include kindergarten.

Increased school enrollment by black teenagers and higher retention had resulted in rising educational attainment levels. By 1974, the proportion of blacks 20 to 24 years old completing high school reached 72

[3] These data cover the period up through calendar year 1973; they do not reflect the economic situation in 1974.

percent, rising faster than the proportion for the comparable group of whites. Yet, in 1974 an educational gap still remained between blacks and whites as 85 percent of the whites of this age group had completed high school.

Family and Fertility

The first half of the 1970's, like the 1960 decade, has been characterized by a downward trend in the proportion of black husband-wife families accompanied by a growth in the proportion of black families headed by a woman (with no spouse present). Between 1970 and 1975, the proportion of black husband-wife families declined from 68 to 61 percent; the proportion of female heads increased from 28 to 35 percent.

The influence of certain social and economic factors such as the high rate of marital dissolution, the retention of children by unmarried mothers, greater economic independence of women, and other factors is reflected in changes which have occurred in the characteristics of black female heads. Black female heads of families were more likely to be single or divorced (taken together) in 1974 than in 1970, to be younger, and to have more children to support.

Reflecting the increase in female-headed families, the percentage of black children living with both parents dropped sharply in the 1970's. By 1974, about 56 percent of own black children in families were living with both parents. It should be noted, however, that most of the black children not living with both parents were being cared for by at least one parent or by a family member, generally the grandparent.

For both blacks and whites, the porportion of children living with both parents appears to be associated with income level. For example, among black families with incomes under $4,000, less than one-fifth of the black children lived with both parents in 1974. At the $15,000 and over income level, nearly all—9 out of 10—black children were living with both a mother and a father.

Black women are moving toward lower fertility levels in the 1970's, as are all women. This decline may reflect the changes in the national economy, labor force participation of women, and attitudes toward family planning and family size. Young black women are having fewer children than their counterparts 4 years ago. For example, all black women aged 30 to 34 years had borne an average of 2.5 children in 1974, a 17 percent drop from the 1970 level of 3.0. Also, this trend is apparent in recent data on birth expectations—in 1974, both black and white wives 18 to 24 years old expected an average of 2.2 children. Differentials in expectations between blacks and whites were still observable at ages above 25 years, due mainly to the larger number of children black women have already had.

Health[4]

Life expectancy (at birth) of blacks increased slightly between 1970 and 1973, reflecting mainly declines in death rates for infants—a decrease of 19 percent for males and 16 percent for females over the 3-year period.

Among blacks of both sexes, death rates for most leading causes of death showed modest to substantial declines during the first 3 years of the 1970's. The most marked drops were noted for influenza and pneumonia and diseases associated with early infancy. Conversely, malignant neoplasms, the second leading cause of death for both sexes, and homicide, a high-ranking cause among black men, registered increases between 1970 and 1973.

Despite the progress made in the health area by blacks, their general mortality levels in 1973 were higher than those for whites.

Housing

In 1973, about 7 million housing units were occupied by black households. Of these, about one-half million were new units which had been added to the housing inventory since April 1, 1970.

Black households were underrepresented in the new housing inventory. About 6 percent of all new occupied housing units were black in 1973; in contrast, black housing units accounted for 10 percent of all occupied units in 1970.

Homeownership rates for black households in 1973 were close to the 1970 rates; the corresponding rates for whites showed a small increase during the 3-year span.

Elected Officials and Voting

Impressive political gains have been made by blacks in the 1970's, continuing the upsurge which began in the mid-1960's as a result of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the civil rights movements, the Voting Education Project, and the like.

In May 1975, 3,503 blacks were holding office in 45 States and the District of Columbia. This represents an increase of 1,643, or 88 percent in the last 4 years. Yet, blacks still account for less than 1 percent of all elected officials. The increase since 1971 in black elected officials has been most predominant in the Southern region. The States having the largest number of blacks holding office in 1975 were Illinois and Louisiana.

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[4] In this section, the term "black" is used although the data are for "black and other races." Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

In the most recent congressional election (1974), some precedents in this century were set. The State legislatures of at least three Southern States—Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina—had more black members than at any other time since Reconstruction. Also, two black Lieutenant Governors were elected.

A continued increase has been noted in the number of black mayors—spiraling upward from 81 in 1971 to 135 in 1975. Blacks are now mayors in about one-half of the 50 States. Although the majority of black mayors were holding office in small towns and communities, several are holding office in some of the nation's larger cities—Atlanta, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. The majority of black mayors are holding office in towns and places which are predominantly black.

The achievements in voter registration and participation made in the mid and late 1960's have dwindled somewhat in the 1970's, especially in the last congressional election. The black population, paralleling the pattern of the total population, had a lower voter turnout than in any general election since 1964. In November 1974, only about one-third of the potential black American electorate reported that they voted. The registration rates for blacks in 1974 were at the lowest level reported for any of the last five general elections. (Data were first collected on registration in 1966.)

Of the 5.2 million blacks in 1974 who did not register, about one-half reported that they were not interested or disliked politics as their reason for not registering.

Other Features and New Items

1. **Food Stamps.** Black households represented about 40 percent of the 3.6 million households who reported that they purchased food stamps in July 1974. Regardless of the race of the head, the households which received food stamps were more likely than all households to have a female head, lower income, a greater porportion of the large households (5 or more members) and to receive public assistance.

2. **Household Ownership and Purchases.** Generally, the proportion of black households owning most major appliances, with the exception of black and white television sets, was lower than that for white households. Also in 1973, black households were less likely than white households to own an automobile and, in general, the cars blacks owned were older. In the Survey of Purchases and Ownership (taken in conjunction with the 1973 Annual Housing Survey) black and white television sets and refrigerators were the only commodities for which the "household purchases per 100 households" was greater for blacks than for whites. For all appliances, there were no significant differences between the average price paid by blacks and whites.

3. **Characteristics of Postsecondary Students.** The majority of the 680,000 black students enrolled in postsecondary education in 1973 reported that they were enrolled in colleges or universities. More black students than whites attended vocational educational institutions, and they were more likely than white students to be enrolled in public rather than private 4-year colleges.

Black postsecondary students relied on varying sources of income for their educational and living expenses, mainly their parents and personal earnings and savings. Considering grants and scholarships, Educational Opportunity Grants, Veterans Administration benefits, and State and local scholarships and grants, were the most common sources used by blacks. However, in general, no single loan, grant, or scholarship program affected a large proportion of all black students but, combined, they affected a substantial number. Forty-two percent of the black students had received a grant or scholarship; about 22 percent had taken out a loan.

4. **Black-Owned Businesses.** Between 1969 and 1972, the number of black-owned businesses increased to 195,000 and their gross receipts grew to 7.2 million. These 195,000 firms were highly concentrated in the retail trade and selected services industry division, were predominantly located in the South, and the majority operated as sole proprietorship in 1972.

Despite increases in black entrepreneurship during the period 1969 to 1972, black-owned firms remained a marginal sector of the business community in every industry.

5. **Health Care and Insurance.** Persons of black and other races were less likely than white persons to have visited a physician or dentist in 1973.

In 1972, persons of black and other races (under 65 years of age) were less likely than the comparable group of whites to have hospital insurance coverage. Also their coverage tended to be related to income levels. Similar patterns existed for surgical insurance coverage.

6. **Armed Forces.** In June 1974, 298,000 black men and women were serving in the Armed Forces of this country, virtually the same as in 1970, even though the total Armed Forces had declined substantially during this period. Thus, blacks comprised a greater share of the military personnel in 1974 than in 1970—14 percent compared with 10 percent. The majority of black men and women were enlisted personnel and the highest proportion of blacks among the branches (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force) was for the Army (19 percent).

7. **Criminal Victimization.** Information gathered from surveys of a National Crime Panel indicate that during 1973, the overall victimization rates for both black and white victims were not significantly different from each other, a departure from other studies conducted in the 1960's. For both racial groups, high victimization rates were associated with the male population, and the teenagers and young adult population.

An analysis of the various types of crimes (i.e., crimes of violence and crimes of theft) indicates blacks were more likely than whites to have been victims of violent crimes. Furthermore, for crimes of violence, black victims were more likely than the comparable group of whites to be attacked by a person known to the victim—family members or acquaintances.

8. **Inmates of Local Jails.** In mid-year 1972, black inmates numbered 59,000 and comprised 42 percent of the jail inmate population. Both black and white inmates were generally young, unmarried, had limited education, and tended to be low wage earners or unemployed prior to arrest. Of all crimes of violence, blacks were more likely than whites to be charged for murder or kidnapping and robbery. Among those sentenced but not on appeal, the average sentence was generally longer for blacks than for whites for all crimes of violence.

9. **Capital Punishment.** Blacks represented exactly one-half of all persons (162) sentenced to capital punishment in December 1973. The majority of these black prisoners were in the South. Most of the prisoners, whether black or white, were convicted of murder.

More detailed information on these and other measurable aspects of the living conditions of blacks in the United States is presented in the tables of this report.

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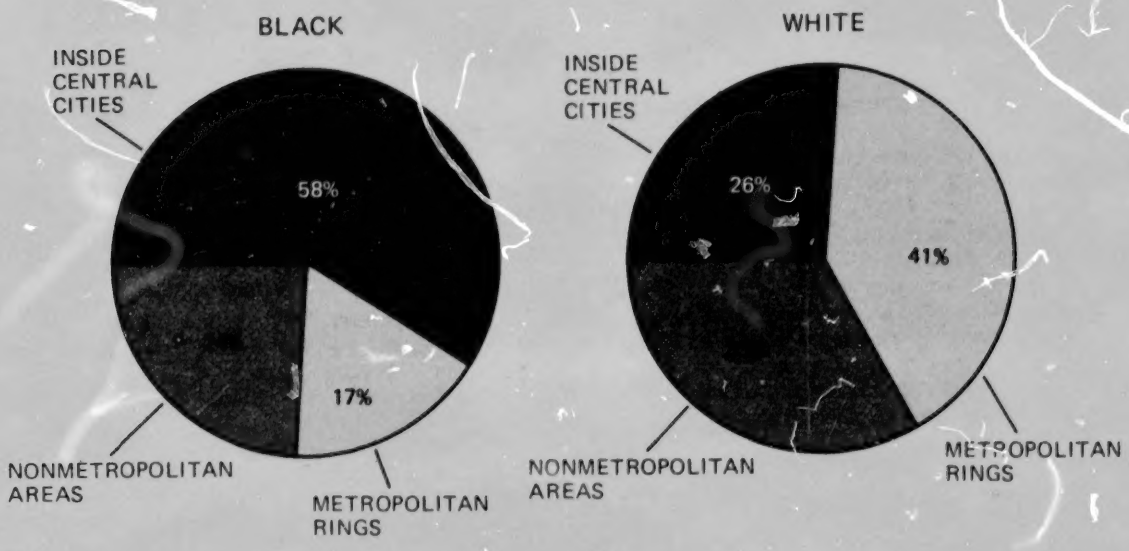
FIGURE 2. Percent Distribution of the Population, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1974



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

POPULATION: GROWTH, COMPOSITION, AND DISTRIBUTION

The black resident population increased by 1.4 million persons, or at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent, between April 1970 and April 1974. The average rate of growth during the 1960 decade was 1.8 percent per year. The lower annual rate of growth since 1970 reflects the declining birth rate among blacks. The most recent estimate of the black resident population was 24.4 million in April 1975 (tables 1 and 2).

During the last three decades (1940 to 1970) there were mass movements of blacks out of the South. However, since 1970 there appears to be a new emerging pattern of migration. There is some evidence that the South has been experiencing a decline in the volume of black outmigration and, at the same time, an increase in black inmigration. In fact, during the 4-year period 1970-74 the number of blacks 4 years old and over moving to the South closely approximated the number moving from the South—276,000 inmigrants versus 241,000 outmigrants (table 4).

After declining steadily for the last three decades, the proportion of blacks living in the South has leveled off at about 53 percent, reflecting the changing migration pattern (table 3).

From 1960 to 1970, overall population increases in central cities of metropolitan areas were a product of large gains in the black population, due both to inmigration and natural increase;[1] whereas the expansion of the suburbs (outside central cities) was overwhelmingly the result of the influx of the white population from the central cities.

Nevertheless, within the last 4 years the black population in the central cities experienced a slowdown in its rate of growth. Between 1970 and 1974, the black population in central cities increased at an annual rate of 1.6 percent, which was lower than that observed in the 1960's. The slowdown in the growth rate of the black population in cities can be attributed partly to the decline in the rate of natural increase, but also to an apparent decline in the rate of net inmigration. The white population registered a 1-percent annual decline in the central cities between 1970 and 1974 (table 5).

As a result of modest increases in the black population and the exodus of whites, the proportion of blacks of the total central city population rose slightly over the 4-year period (22.3 percent in 1974 compared with 20.5 percent in 1970). Similar increases were noted for both the larger metropolitan areas (1,000,000 or more) and the smaller ones (under 1,000,000) (table 6).

The suburban black population recorded some gains and increased at a higher annual rate (4.4 percent) than that for whites (1.8 percent). From the Current Population Survey, it is not possible to identify where the expansion of the black population occurred, i.e., whether it was primarily in predominantly black towns, such as Compton, California and East St. Louis, Illinois, located in the "suburbs," or distributed throughout the suburban areas, paralleling the suburban pattern of whites. In 1974, the number of blacks remained relatively small in suburban areas (outside central cities) and still comprised only 5 percent of the total suburban population (tables 5 and 6).

Independent estimates of the total and black populations as of July 1973 are presented for the 15 States with the largest black population in 1970 (table 7).

---

[1] Annexations also played an important role in the overall growth of cities in the 1960-70 period.

Table 1. Totai Resident Population: 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965, and 1970 to 1974

Year	Millions of persons		Percent black
	Total	Black	
1900[1]	76.0	8.8	11.6
1940[1]	131.7	12.9	9.7
1950[1]	150.7	15.0	9.9
1960	179.3	18.9	10.5
1965	193.0	20.9	10.9
1970	203.2	22.6	11.1
1971	205.7	23.0	11.1
1972	207.8	23.4	11.3
1973	209.5	23.7	11.3
1974	211.0	24.0	11.4

Note: Data in this table are for the resident population as of April 1. Figures for 1965 and 1971-74 are estimates.

Data shown in this section are from several sources--decennial censuses, estimates of the resident population, and the Current Population Survey; therefore, figures in the tables may vary according to the source.

[1]Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 2. Change in the Population: 1960 to 1970 and 1970 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Black	White
Total population: 1960	18,872	158,832
1970	22,581	178,098
1974	24,038	183,823
CHANGE, 1960 TO 1970[1]		
Number	3,709	19,266
Percent	19.7	12.1
Average annual rate	1.77	1.13
Natural increase:		
Number	3,841	16,557
Births	5,948	32,543
Deaths	2,107	15,986
Percent	20.4	10.4
Average annual rate	1.84	0.97
CHANGE, 1970 TO 1974[1]		
Number	1,458	5,726
Percent	6.5	3.2
Average annual rate	1.56	0.79
Natural increase:		
Number	1,263	4,276
Births	2,169	11,094
Deaths	905	6,817
Percent	5.6	2.4
Average annual rate	1.35	0.59

Note: Population figures are the resident population as of April 1. The base for the percent change is the population at beginning of period. Average annual change is per 100 mid-period population.

[1]Includes natural increase, net civilian immigration, and net movement of the Armed Forces to posts overseas.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of the Population by Region: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Area and race	1965	1970	1974
BLACK			
United States.....millions..	20.9	22.6	23.5
Percent, total.....	100	100	100
South.....	54	53	53
North.....	38	39	39
Northeast.....	18	19	18
North Central.....	20	20	20
West.....	8	8	9
WHITE			
United States.....millions..	169.2	177.7	181.3
Percent, total.....	100	100	100
South.....	27	28	29
North.....	55	54	53
Northeast.....	26	25	24
North Central.....	29	29	28
West.....	17	18	18

Note: Data for 1965 and 1974 are based on the March Current Population Survey and exclude members of the Armed Forces in barracks and similar types of quarters. Data for 1974 also exclude inmates of institutions. The 1970 data are for the resident population as of April 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 4. Interregional Migration of the Population 4 Years Old and Over: March 1970 to March 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Migration status and race	South	Northeast	North Central	West
BLACK				
Inmigrants.....	276	88	96	172
Outmigrants.....	241	143	199	49
Net migration.....	35	-55	-103	123
WHITE				
Inmigrants.....	3,055	930	1,692	1,913
Outmigrants.....	7,041	1,799	2,284	1,466
Net migration.....	1,014	-869	-592	447

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5. Metropolitan and Nometropolitan Population: 1970 and 1974, and Change, 1960 to 1970 and 1970 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Subject	Metropolitan areas[1]			Non-metropolitan areas
	Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
1970				
Black	16,342	12,909	3,433	5,714
White	118,938	48,909	70,029	56,338
1974				
Black	17,878	13,777	4,101	5,748
White	121,875	46,758	75,117	59,628
Change, 1960 to 1970				
Black:				
Number	4,031	3,273	758	-323
Percent	31.6	33.2	26.4	-5.3
Average annual rate	2.7	2.9	2.3	-0.5
White:				
Number	14,762	64	14,698	4,156
Percent	14.0	0.1	26.1	7.8
Average annual rate	1.3	(Z)	2.3	0.8
Change, 1970 to 1974				
Black:				
Number	1,536	868	668	34
Percent	9.4	6.7	19.5	0.6
Average annual rate	2.2	1.6	4.4	0.1
White:				
Number	2,937	-2,151	5,088	3,290
Percent	2.5	-4.4	7.3	5.8
Average annual rate	0.6	-1.1	1.8	1.4

Note: For comparability with data from the 1974 Current Population Survey, the 1970 census figures have been adjusted to exclude inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters. Data for 1974 represent a five-quarter average centered on April 1974. Quarterly estimates for the months of October 1973, and January, April, July, and October 1974 were used. Central city data for 1974 exclude annexations since 1970. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for more details.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[1]Standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1970, and exclude Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6. Blacks as a Percent of Total Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, by Size of Metropolitan Area: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Data shown according to the definition and size of metropolitan area in 1970)

Type of residence	1960	1970	1974
United States	10.6	11.1	11.3
Metropolitan areas[1]	10.7	11.9	12.5
Central cities	16.4	20.5	22.3
Central cities in metropolitan areas of--			
1,000,000 or more	18.8	25.2	27.0
Less than 1,000,000	13.2	14.9	16.9
Suburbs	4.8	4.6	5.0
Suburbs in metropolitan areas of--			
1,000,000 or more	4.0	4.5	4.9
Less than 1,000,000	5.9	4.8	5.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	10.3	9.1	8.8
In counties designated metropolitan since 1970	(X)	7.7	8.6

X Not applicable.

[1] Excludes Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7. Total and Black Population for Selected States, 1973 and Percent Black Population, 1973, 1970, and 1960

(Data shown for 15 States with largest black population in 1970)

Selected States	1973 estimates (thousands)		Percent black of total population		
	Total population	Black population	1973 estimates	1970 census	1960 census
Alabama	3,546	905	25.5	26.2	30.0
California	20,652	1,545	7.5	7.0	5.6
Florida	7,745	1,094	14.1	15.3	17.8
Georgia	4,818	1,260	26.2	25.9	28.5
Illinois	11,176	1,502	13.5	12.8	10.3
Louisiana	3,746	1,112	29.7	29.8	31.9
Michigan	9,061	1,063	11.7	11.2	9.2
Mississippi	2,317	835	36.0	36.8	42.0
New York	18,214	2,338	12.8	11.9	8.4
North Carolina	5,302	1,153	21.7	22.2	24.5
Ohio	10,743	1,013	9.4	9.1	8.1
Pennsylvania	11,862	1,046	8.8	8.6	7.5
South Carolina	2,724	825	30.3	30.5	34.8
Texas	11,828	1,489	12.6	12.5	12.4
Virginia	4,844	892	18.4	18.5	20.6

Note: The 1973 figures for total population are published independent estimates of the July 1 resident population. The 1973 data for the black population are unpublished preliminary estimates based on experimental techniques and are subject to an unknown level of error. The data are subject to revision pending completion of current research. The 1970 and 1960 data are for the resident population as of April 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 8. Population by Age and Sex: 1974

Age and sex	Black (thousands)	White (thousands)	Percent distribution	
			Black	White
Male, all ages	11,452	89,795	100	100
Under 5 years	1,225	7,004	11	8
5 to 9 years	1,284	7,592	11	8
10 to 14 years	1,459	8,971	13	10
15 to 19 years	1,368	8,945	12	10
20 to 24 years	1,045	7,944	9	9
25 to 34 years	1,423	12,799	12	14
35 to 44 years	1,106	9,815	10	11
45 to 54 years	1,045	10,308	9	11
55 to 64 years	769	8,326	7	9
65 years and over	729	8,094	6	9
Median age	21.9	28.5	(X)	(X)
Female, all ages	12,592	94,049	100	100
Under 5 years	1,210	6,672	10	7
5 to 9 years	1,278	7,263	10	8
10 to 14 years	1,447	8,578	11	9
15 to 19 years	1,382	8,683	11	9
20 to 24 years	1,160	7,942	9	8
25 to 34 years	1,673	12,885	13	14
35 to 44 years	1,336	10,123	11	11
45 to 54 years	1,206	10,953	10	12
55 to 64 years	912	9,270	7	10
65 years and over	991	11,684	8	12
Median age	24.2	31.1	(X)	(X)

Note: Data are estimates of resident population as of April 1, 1974.

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

II Income

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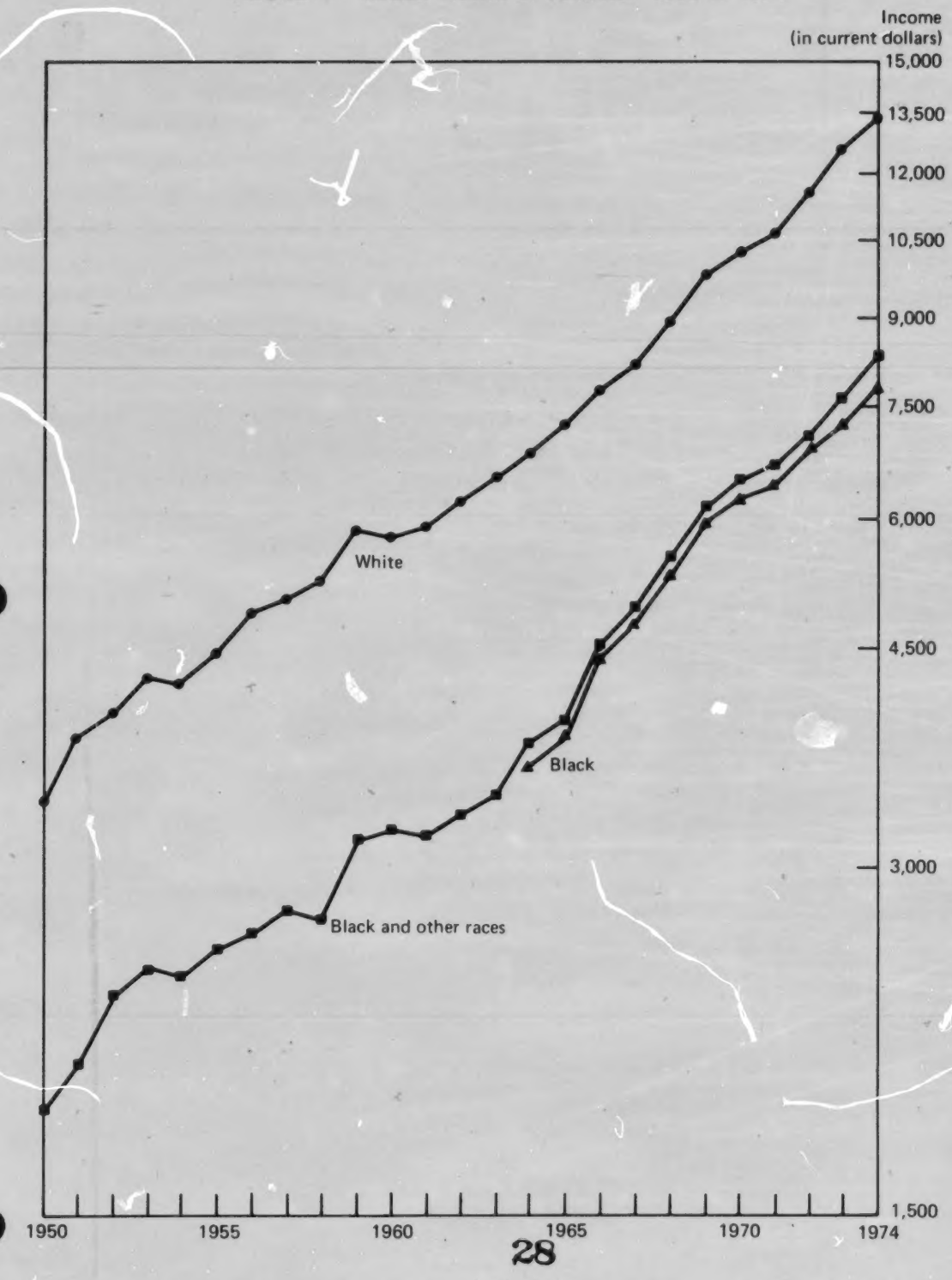
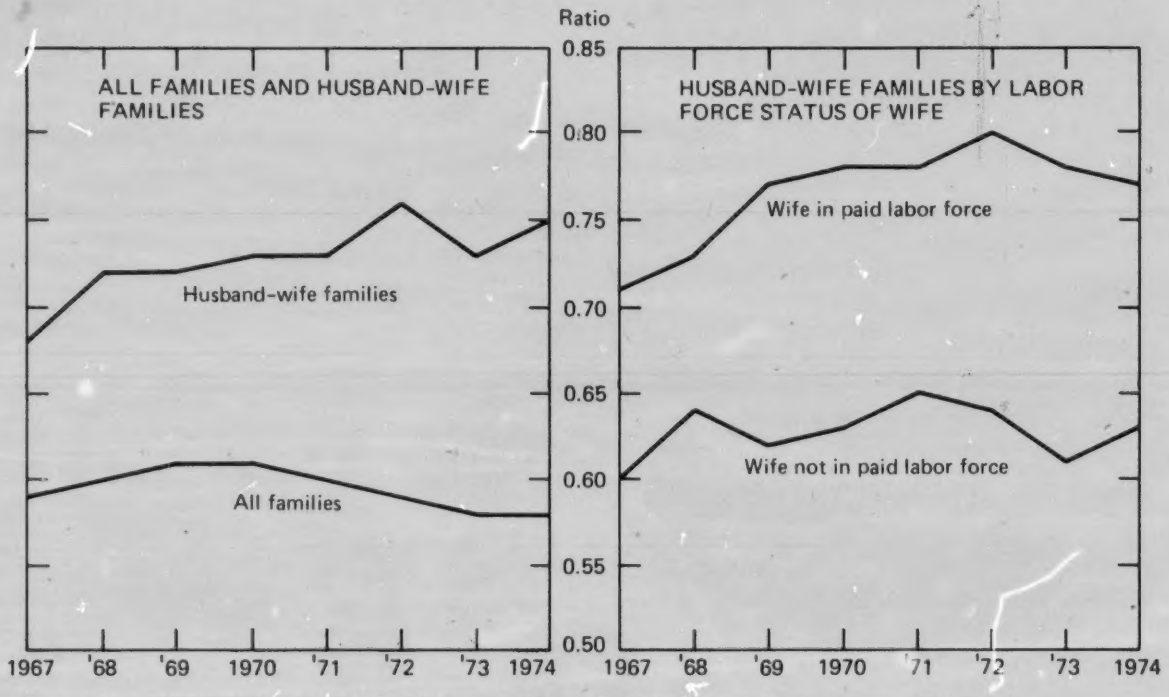
FIGURE 3. Median Income of Families: 1950 to 1974



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

FIGURE 4. Ratio of Median Family Income of Blacks and Whites, by Type of Family and Labor Force Status of Wife: 1967 to 1974



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

INCOME

Summary of Recent Changes in Income and Poverty

The severe inflationary and recession pressures of 1974 adversely affected the economic situation for both the black and white populations. The average income level of black families in 1974 (after adjustment for increases in prices), declined over the 1973 average,[1] not statistically different from a similar decrease for white families.

Men were more severly affected by the inflation than women. In terms of real purchasing power, the median income of black men eroded during 1974; whereas that for black women barely kept pace with the increasing prices. The same relationship held true for white men and women.

In line with the sharp climb in unemployment rates for men in 1974, the proportion of black and white men with income who worked year round, full time decreased from 1973 to 1974. For both black and white women, the comparable proportions remained essentially unchanged between 1973 and 1974.

Reflecting the upsurge in unemployment, the number of whites in poverty rose by 1.1 million from 1973 to 1974—matching the large increase experienced during the economic slowdown of 1969-70. The Current Population Survey showed an apparent increase of 79,000 for blacks in poverty, however, the sampling variability was too large to determine if an increase actually occurred among the black population.

The number of black families below the low-income level remained constant between 1973 and 1974; white families in poverty increased during the year.

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[1] The decline for black families was statistically significant at the 1.6 level of significance. See section on "Source and Reliability of the Data."

INCOME

Income Levels and Selected Characteristics of Families and Persons

Inflation continued to erode the income levels of black and white families. In 1974, the median income of black families was estimated at $7,800, an increase of 7.4 percent over the 1973 level. However, after adjusting for the rise in prices, the 1974 median declined by approximately 3.2 percent over the 1973 median.[2] This was not statistically different from the 4.4 percent decline noted for white families. The median income of white families was $13,400 in 1974 (table 9).

The median income ratio of black to white families was 58 percent in 1974, showing no change from 1973.

The income status of blacks as reflected by the income distribution of blacks has hardly changed since 1970. Of the 5.5 million black families in March 1975, about 19 percent had high incomes in 1974 ($15,000 and above) and 38 percent had incomes of $10,000 and over. At the other end of the income scale, 23 percent of the black families had incomes under $4,000. In constant dollars, these proportions, as well as the median income level, have remained essentially unchanged from the corresponding 1970 figures (tables 11 and 12).

The overall income differential, as measured by the median income ratio, between black and white families has widened since 1970. In 1974, the average median income of black families was 58 percent of the median of white families; below the 1970 ratio of 0.61. However, the ratio has not changed since 1970, when such factors as family composition, labor force status of wife, etc. are taken into account. Some of the many factors which have an impact on the income ratio are discussed in the succeeding Income section "Income Ratio of Black to White Families." The index of income overlap, another measure of income comparability, was 0.72 in both 1974 and 1970, indicating no widening of the differentials between black and white income size distribution.

As was observed for the entire nation, the income disparity between black and white families, as measured by the median income ratio, has widened in the North and West since 1970–it was 67 percent in 1974 and 73 percent in 1970. On the other hand, Southern black families had maintained their income position relative to their white counterparts–the ratio was about 57 percent in both 1974 and 1970. Income levels in 1974 were still lower in the South than in the North and West (table 10).

In contrast to the decline in the overall median income ratio for families, the median income ratio of black to white persons has remained essentially unchanged since 1970. In 1974, the median income of black men ($5,400) was about 61 percent of the median income of white men–not statistically different from the 59 percent in 1970. For women, the ratio was about 90 percent in both 1974 and 1970.

Among men who worked year round, full time, the average income was 70 percent of the median income of the comparable group of white men, about the same as in 1970 (68 percent). However, black women who worked year round, full time made gains relative to their white counterparts–the income ratio in 1974 was 91 percent, up from the 82 percent in 1970 (table 13).

In addition to money income, some families receive nonmoney income from sources such as food stamps, surplus food, rent-free housing, expense accounts covering business transportation and facilities, payments for medical and educational expenses, etc. Information on one of these types of nonmoney income–food stamps–was obtained from a 1974 Current Population Survey.

Approximately 3.6 million households purchased food stamps in July 1974; of these, 1.4 million, or about 40 percent, were black households. In contrast to all households, households who received food stamps, regardless of the race of the head, were more likely to have a female head, to have lower incomes, and a greater proportion of large households (5 or more members) and to receive public assistance (table 14).

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[2] Statistically significant at the 1.6 level of significance. See section on "Source and Reliability of the Data".

Table 9. Median Income of Families: 1950 to 1974

(In current dollars)

Year	Race of head			Ratio: Black and other races to white	Ratio: Black to white
	Black and other races	Black	White		
1950	$1,869	(NA)	$3,445	0.54	(NA)
1951	2,032	(NA)	3,859	0.53	(NA)
1952	2,338	(NA)	4,114	0.57	(NA)
1953	2,461	(NA)	4,392	0.56	(NA)
1954	2,410	(NA)	4,339	0.56	(NA)
1955	2,549	(NA)	4,605	0.55	(NA)
1956	2,628	(NA)	4,993	0.53	(NA)
1957	2,764	(NA)	5,166	0.54	(NA)
1958	2,711	(NA)	5,300	0.51	(NA)
1959	3,161	$3,047	5,893	0.54	0.52
1960	3,233	(NA)	5,835	0.55	(NA)
1961	3,191	(NA)	5,981	0.53	(NA)
1962	3,330	(NA)	6,237	0.53	(NA)
1963	3,465	(NA)	6,548	0.53	(NA)
1964	3,839	3,724	6,858	0.56	0.54
1965	3,994	3,886	7,251	0.55	0.54
1966	4,674	4,507	7,792	0.60	0.58
1967[1]	5,094	4,875	8,234	0.62	0.59
1968	5,590	5,360	8,937	0.63	0.60
1969	6,191	5,999	9,794	0.63	0.61
1970	6,516	6,279	10,236	0.64	0.61
1971[2]	6,714	6,440	10,672	0.63	0.60
1972[2]	7,106	6,864	11,549	0.62	0.59
1973[2]	7,596	7,269	12,595	0.60	0.58
1974[2]					
United States	8,265	7,808	13,356	0.62	0.58
South	6,805	6,730	12,050	0.56	0.56
North and West	10,039	9,271	13,906	0.72	0.67
Northeast	9,399	8,788	14,164	0.66	0.62
North Central	9,901	9,846	14,017	0.71	0.70
West	11,107	8,585	13,339	0.83	0.64

Note: Income figures for 1974 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1975, which recently became available, have been included in most of the tables in this section. A few of the tables in this section show income data for the year 1973. Data for 1959 are from the 1960 census; figures for the remaining years are from Current Population Surveys.

NA Not available. The ratio of black to white median family income first became available from this survey in 1964.

[1]Revised, based on processing correction.

[2]Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census.

Table 10. Measures of Income in 1970 and 1974, by Region, Type of Family, and Work Experience of Head

(In current dollars)

Subject	Median income			Index of income overlap
	Black	White	Ratio: Black to white	
1970				
All families	$6,279	$10,236	0.61	72
Region:				
South	5,226	9,240	0.57	68
North and West	7,793	10,630	0.73	81
Northeast	7,774	10,939	0.71	78
North Central	7,718	10,508	0.73	81
West	8,001	10,382	0.77	84
Type of family:				
Male head[1]	7,766	10,697	0.73	79
Married, wife present	7,816	10,723	0.73	79
Wife in paid labor force	9,721	12,543	0.78	80
Wife not in paid labor force	5,961	9,531	0.63	70
Female head	3,576	5,754	0.62	76
Work experience of head:				
Worked	7,348	11,108	0.66	72
Worked at full-time jobs	8,000	11,405	0.70	75
50 to 52 weeks	8,880	12,016	0.74	76
Worked at part-time jobs	2,954	5,711	0.52	65
Did not work	2,811	4,466	0.63	72
1974				
All families	$7,808	$13,356	0.58	72
Region:				
South	6,730	12,050	0.56	69
North and West	9,271	13,906	0.67	77
Northeast	8,788	14,164	0.62	74
North Central	9,846	14,017	0.70	78
West	8,585	13,339	0.64	77
Type of family:				
Male head[1]	10,365	14,055	0.74	81
Married, wife present	10,530	14,099	0.75	82
Wife in paid labor force	12,982	16,825	0.77	82
Wife not in paid labor force	7,773	12,381	0.63	73
Female head	4,465	7,363	0.61	74
Work experience of head:				
Worked	9,813	14,717	0.67	74
Worked at full-time jobs	10,723	15,200	0.71	76
50 to 52 weeks	12,136	16,467	0.74	78
Worked at part-time jobs	4,655	8,117	0.57	70
Did not work	3,911	6,403	0.61	69

Note: The Index of Income Overlap of White and Black is a statistical measure which summarizes the degree of overlap between the two distributions and is equal to 1.00 when the two distributions are identical. Specifically, the index, which was computed on the basis of detailed income intervals, measures the sum of the commonalities expressed in terms of percents shared between whites and blacks for each income class interval. For a more detailed explanation of Index of Income Overlap, see Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 22 "Measures of Overlap of Income Distribution of White and Black Families in the United States."

[1]Includes other male heads, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11. Distribution of Families, by Income in 1965, 1970, and 1974

(Adjusted for price changes in 1974 dollars. Families as of the following year. Minus Sign (-) denotes decrease)

Income	Black			White		
	1965	1970	1974	1965	1970	1974
Number of families..thousands..	4,424	4,928	5,498	43,500	46,533	49,451
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	20	15	14	7	5	4
$3,000 to $3,999	10	8	9	4	3	3
$4,000 to $4,999	10	7	8	4	4	4
$5,000 to $6,999	17	13	14	9	8	8
$7,000 to $9,999	18	18	17	17	14	14
$10,000 to $11,999	8	9	8	13	11	11
$12,000 to $14,999	8	11	11	16	16	15
$15,000 and over	9	18	19	30	39	42
Median income	$6,072	$7,978	$7,808	$11,333	$13,000	$13,356
Net change over preceding date:						
Amount	(X)	$1,906	$-170	(X)	$1,667	$356
Percent	(X)	31.4	-2.1	(X)	14.7	2.7

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 12. Percent of Families With Incomes of $10,000 or More and $15,000 or More, by Region: 1965, 1970, and 1974

(Adjusted for price changes in 1974 dollars. Incomes of $10,000 and $15,000 in 1974 were equivalent in purchasing power to about $6,400 and $9,600, respectively, in 1965.)

Year and area	Black		White	
	Income of $10,000 or more	Income of $15,000 or more	Income of $10,000 or more	Income of $15,000 or more
UNITED STATES				
1965	25	9	58	30
1970	38	18	66	39
1974	38	19	67	42
SOUTH				
1965	14	4	48	22
1970	28	13	60	34
1974	31	13	62	36
NORTH AND WEST				
1965	38	14	62	33
1970	49	24	69	42
1974	47	26	70	45

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 13. Median Income, 1970 to 1974, of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Work Experience, and Region

(In current dollars)

Subject	Men		Women	
	Total	Year-round full-time workers	Total	Year-round full-time workers
BLACK				
1970	$4,157	$6,435	$2,063	$4,536
1971	4,316	6,771	2,145	5,092
1972	4,733	7,373	2,444	5,280
1973	5,113	7,953	2,548	5,595
1974				
United States	5,370	8,705	2,806	6,371
South	4,306	7,411	2,193	5,440
North and West	6,874	10,491	3,643	7,402
WHITE				
1970	$7,011	$9,447	$2,266	$5,536
1971	7,237	9,902	2,448	5,767
1972	7,814	10,918	2,616	6,172
1973	8,453	11,800	2,823	6,598
1974				
United States	8,794	12,434	3,133	7,021
South	7,988	11,508	2,952	6,393
North and West	9,161	12,782	3,207	7,330
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE				
1970	0.59	0.68	0.91	0.82
1971	0.60	0.68	0.88	0.88
1972	0.61	0.68	0.93	0.86
1973	0.61	0.67	0.90	0.85
1974				
United States	0.61	0.70	0.90	0.91
South	0.54	0.64	0.74	0.85
North and West	0.75	0.82	1.14	1.01

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 14. Selected Characteristics of Households Purchasing Food Stamps in July 1974

Selected characteristics	Black		White	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
SEX OF HEAD				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
Male	396	29	1,001	47
Female	966	71	1,114	53
AGE OF HEAD				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
Under 35 years	488	36	721	34
35 to 54 years	456	33	581	27
55 to 64 years	194	14	291	14
65 years and over	224	17	522	25
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
One person	289	21	574	27
Two persons	254	19	483	23
Three persons	220	16	325	15
Four persons	173	13	251	12
Five persons or more	402	29	454	22
Not reported	24	2	28	1
RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
Received public assistance	979	72	1,247	59
Did not receive public assistance	383	28	868	41
HOUSEHOLD INCOME[1]				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
Under $2,000	431	32	639	30
$2,000 to $2,999	296	22	462	22
$3,000 to $3,999	224	16	375	18
$4,000 to $4,999	142	10	222	10
$5,000 to $5,999	105	8	117	6
$6,000 or more	132	10	262	12
Income not reported	31	2	39	2

Note: Statistics on food stamps are estimates from the Current Population Survey, July 1974, conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. See "Definitions and Explanations" section.

[1]The money income level of households shown in this table may be somewhat understated. Income data from the June control card are based on the respondent's estimate of total household money income for the preceding 12 months coded in broad, fixed income intervals. For a more detailed explanation, see Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report P-20, No. 272.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

INCOME

Income Ratio of Black to White Families

As noted previously, the median income ratio of black to white families has declined in the 1970's, after a rise in the mid and late 1960's. The decline in the black-white median income ratio reflects many interrelated factors according to a recent Current Population Report on consumer income issued by the Bureau.[3] The subsequent discussion presents some of the findings of that study; further information may be obtained by consulting the specific report.

Differential changes in the proportion of black and white multiple earner families and work experience patterns of family members appear to be among the more important factors contributing to the decrease in the black-white median income ratio since 1970. In turn, the variations in these two factors are partially the result of changes in (1) family composition, such as the proportion of husband-wife families with wives in the paid labor force and (2) the proportion of families headed by women.

The analysis which follows does not propose to explain all the reasons for these changes or all the underlying causes for the decline in the median income ratio. There are, undoubtedly, social and economic forces, such as changing attitudes, inflationary pressures, economic slowdown in 1969-1970, and the economic recession in 1974, which have had divers impacts upon the black and white communities.

Families With Wives in the Paid Labor Force.

Between 1970 and 1974, the proportion of black families with wives in the paid labor force declined from 36 to 33 percent; whereas, the proportion for their white counterparts increased from 34 to 37 percent. Changes in the proportion of all families with working wives are a result of changes in first, the proportion of all families which are husband-wife families and, second, the proportion of husband-wife families who have working wives (table 15).

As is noted in the Family section of this report, black husband-wife families as a percent of all black families have declined; virtually no changes have been observed for their white counterparts during the period 1970 to 1974 (income year). (See table 72). The husband-wife families generally have median incomes which are higher than those of other types of families, primarily because they are more likely to have at least two earners. In 1974, black husband-wife families had a median income of $12,982 compared to $7,942 for black families headed by a male with no wife present and $4,465 for black families headed by a female. Thus, the decline in the proportion of black husband-wife families would have a downward influence upon the median income of all black families (table 16).

In the past, not only have proportionally more black than white wives worked to supplement the income resources of their families, but their contributions have been greater. Since 1970, the proportion of black husband-wife families with wives in the paid labor force has fluctuated; however, the percentage in 1974 (54 percent) was the same as that in 1970. During the same time period, the proportion for their white counterparts had increased from 38 to 42 percent. (From 1967 to 1970, both racial groups had experienced increases in this proportion.) The income levels of black husband-wife families with a wife in the paid labor force had risen from 1970 to 1974; but, these families have not improved their income status relative to comparable white families. (Black to white income ratio was about 78 percent for these families in both 1970 and 1974.) Between 1970 and 1974, the decline in the proportion of black husband-wife families has reduced the proportion of all black families with wives in the paid labor force. This pattern combined with changes which have occurred among white families has produced a downward effect upon the overall income ratio of black to white families in the '70's (tables 15 and 16).

Families Headed by Women and Men.

Among families headed by women, the income ratio of black to white did not show a statistically significant change from 1970 to 1974 (62 percent in 1970 and 61 percent in 1974). The same pattern occurred among families headed by men; yet the overall income ratio of black to white families declined. This contradiction can be explained by differential changes in the proportion of black and white families headed

[3] See **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, No. 97, "Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States," pp. 5-12.

INCOME--Continued

Families Headed by Women and Men--Continued

by women and men and incomes received by these families. The greater increase (1970 to 1974) in female heads among black families compared with white families is documented in the Family section of this report. Families headed by women generally receive less income than those headed by men (table 16).

Work Experience of the Family Head.[4]

Shifts have been observed in the work experience patterns between black and white families. The proportion of black families with a head who worked the previous year declined from 78 percent in 1970 to 73 percent in 1974, whereas that for white families dropped slightly from 84 to 82 percent. The reduction for blacks was the result of declines in the proportion who worked among both male and female heads of families. For whites the proportion of female heads who worked in the preceeding year did not change from 1970 to 1974; in contrast, a decline was noted for male heads.

As generally assumed, families with heads who held a job the previous year had higher incomes than families whose head did not have a job. Consequently, the relatively larger decline from 1970 to 1974 in the proportion of black heads who had gainful employment the previous year, than the decline for their white counterparts, had a negative effect upon the black-white income ratio.

Number of Earners Per Family.

Historically, black families have had a greater proportion of multiple earners than white families. However, from 1970 to 1974, the proportion of black families with 2 or more earners decreased from 55 percent in 1970 to 48 percent in 1974, falling below the 54 percent observed for white families in 1974 (table 17).

The decline in multiple-earner families reflects both the changes in the composition of black families and the work patterns of black wives. Traditionally, most two-earner families were husband-wife families in which both husband and wife were earners.

In the past, multiple-earner families have been primarily responsible for the upgrading of income levels among black families. The decline (1970-74) in this proportion had a strong negative effect on the overall income level of black families (tables 17 and 18).

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[4]See **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, No. 97, "Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States," and forthcoming 1974 consumer income report.

Table 15. Distribution of Families, by Type of Family and Labor Force Status of Wife: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(Families as of the following year)

Type of family and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
ALL FAMILIES						
Black						
Total.....thousands...	4,589	4,928	5,157	5,265	5,440	5,498
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male head[1].....	72	69	68	65	66	65
Married, wife present.....	68	66	64	61	62	61
Wife in paid labor force.....	34	36	34	33	32	33
Wife not in paid labor force.....	34	30	30	28	30	28
Female head.....	28	31	32	35	34	35
White						
Total.....thousands...	44,814	46,535	47,641	48,477	48,919	49,451
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male head[1].....	91	91	91	90	90	89
Married, wife present.....	89	88	88	88	88	87
Wife in paid labor force.....	32	34	34	35	36	37
Wife not in paid labor force.....	57	55	54	53	52	50
Female head.....	9	9	9	10	10	11
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES						
Black						
Total.....thousands...	3,118	3,235	3,289	3,233	3,360	3,346
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wife in paid labor force.....	50	54	52	54	51	54
Wife not in paid labor force.....	50	46	48	46	49	46
White						
Total.....thousands...	39,821	41,092	42,039	42,585	42,894	42,969
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wife in paid labor force.....	35	38	39	40	41	42
Wife not in paid labor force.....	65	62	61	60	59	58

[1]Includes other male heads, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 16. Median Income of Families, by Type of Family and Labor Force Status of Wife: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(In current dollars)

Type of family and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BLACK						
All families	$4,875	$6,279	$6,440	$6,864	$7,269	$7,808
Male head[1]	5,737	7,766	8,067	9,037	9,549	10,365
Married, wife present	5,808	7,816	8,178	9,166	9,729	10,530
Wife in paid labor force	7,272	9,721	10,274	11,336	12,266	12,982
Wife not in paid labor force	4,662	5,961	6,503	6,900	7,148	7,773
Female head	3,004	3,576	3,645	3,840	4,226	4,465
WHITE						
All families	$8,234	$10,236	$10,672	$11,549	$12,595	$13,356
Male head[1]	8,557	10,697	11,143	12,102	13,253	14,055
Married, wife present	8,588	10,723	11,191	12,137	13,297	14,099
Wife in paid labor force	10,196	12,543	13,098	14,148	15,654	16,825
Wife not in paid labor force	7,743	9,531	9,976	10,806	11,716	12,381
Female head	4,855	5,754	5,842	6,213	6,560	7,363
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE						
All families	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58
Male head[1]	0.67	0.73	0.72	0.75	0.72	0.74
Married, wife present	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.75
Wife in paid labor force	0.71	0.78	0.78	0.80	0.78	0.77
Wife not in paid labor force	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.64	0.61	0.63
Female head	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.61

[1] Includes other male heads, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 17. Distribution of Families by Number of Earners: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(Families as of the following year)

Number of earners and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BLACK						
Number of families..thousands..	4,589	4,928	5,157	5,265	5,440	5,498
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
No earners.....	10	12	14	15	15	17
1 earner.....	32	34	34	35	35	35
2 earners or more.....	58	55	51	50	50	48
2 earners.....	42	40	37	38	36	36
3 earners.....	11	9	10	8	9	8
4 earners or more.....	5	5	4	4	4	4
Average number of earners per family.	1.76	1.67	1.58	1.53	1.55	1.52
WHITE						
Number of families..thousands..	44,814	46,535	47,641	48,477	48,919	49,451
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
No earners.....	8	9	9	9	10	11
1 earner.....	40	37	38	38	36	35
2 earners or more.....	52	54	53	53	54	54
2 earners.....	38	39	39	39	40	40
3 earners.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
4 earners or more.....	4	4	4	4	5	5
Average number of earners per family.	1.67	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.68

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 18. Median Income of Families, by Number of Earners: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(In current dollars)

Number of earners and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BLACK						
All families	$4,875	$6,279	$6,440	$6,864	$7,269	$7,808
No earners	1,991	2,235	2,607	2,696	3,006	3,324
1 earner	3,693	4,844	5,330	5,488	5,726	6,360
2 earners or more	6,482	8,885	9,439	10,639	11,224	12,281
WHITE						
All families	$8,234	$10,236	$10,672	$11,549	$12,595	$13,356
No earners	2,534	3,489	3,809	4,160	4,571	5,197
1 earner	7,247	8,713	9,173	9,969	10,813	11,482
2 earners or more	9,913	12,385	12,998	14,076	15,333	16,838
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE						
All families	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58
No earners	0.79	0.64	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.64
1 earner	0.51	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.55
2 earners or more	0.65	0.72	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.73

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

INCOME

Regional Variations

Two components of the black population have made major improvements in their income status relative to whites. In the North and West, the young husband-wife families (head under 35 years) in which both spouses were earners achieved and maintained an income level similar to that of their white counterparts over the last three years (1970 to 1973). Although the comparable group of black families in the South has not yet obtained the income parity exhibited in the North and West, they have made important strides in narrowing the black-white income gap. Between 1970 and 1973, the ratio of black to white median income of Southern families (head under 35) where both spouses were earners rose from 74 percent to 87 percent [5] (table 19).

Among young husband-wife families, regardless of region, the income gap between blacks and whites has been narrowed through the earnings of the black wives. In the South, young black wives had earnings in 1973 which were equal to those of their white counterparts (3,540 and 3,530, respectively); in contrast, the black husbands in these families averaged 80 percent of the comparable white husbands' earnings. The contribution of young black wives to the family income was greater than that of young white wives. The earnings of black wives in the South accounted for 32 percent of the family income compared to 28 percent for white wives (table 22).

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[5] These data cover the period up through calendar year 1973; they do not reflect the economic decline of 1974.

Table 19. Median Family Income in 1959, 1969, 1970, and 1973 for All Black Families and Black Husband-Wife Families as a Percent of Corresponding White Families by Age of Head and Region

Area and year	All families		Husband-wife families	
	Total	Head under 35 years	Total	Head under 35 years
UNITED STATES				
1959	51	54	57	62
1969	61	66	72	80
1970	61	65	73	82
1973	58	62	74	88
NORTH AND WEST				
1959	71	68	76	78
1969	73	74	86	91
1970	74	70	88	96
1973	65	61	86	93
SOUTH				
1959	46	50	50	55
1969	57	62	65	73
1970	57	62	66	74
1973	56	66	67	87

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 20. Median Income in 1970 and 1973 of Husband-Wife Families, by Age of Head, Earning Status of Husband and Wife, and Region

Race and earning status of husband and wife	Total			Head under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
1970						
Black, total[1]	$7,816	$9,749	$6,427	$8,032	$9,560	$6,788
Husband only earner	6,024	7,329	4,370	5,965	7,104	5,196
Husband and wife both earners	9,727	11,725	7,773	9,267	11,045	7,464
White, total[1]	10,662	11,043	9,700	9,796	10,002	9,229
Husband only earner	9,357	9,680	8,520	9,065	9,373	8,210
Husband and wife both earners	12,348	12,798	11,276	10,396	10,578	9,948
Black as a percent of white						
Total[1]	73	88	66	82	96	74
Husband only earner	64	76	51	66	76	63
Husband and wife both earners	79	92	69	89	104	75
1973						
Black, total[1]	$9,729	$11,699	$8,063	$10,642	$11,653	$9,731
Husband only earner	7,345	8,402	5,960	7,942	8,556	6,412
Husband and wife both earners	12,281	15,238	10,216	11,873	13,235	10,628
White, total[1]	13,176	13,679	12,124	12,166	12,541	11,190
Husband only earner	11,764	12,211	10,603	11,014	11,629	9,845
Husband and wife both earners	15,352	15,894	14,192	12,962	13,332	12,180
Black as a percent of white						
Total[1]	74	86	67	88	93	87
Husband only earner	62	69	56	72	74	65
Husband and wife both earners	80	96	72	92	99	87

[1]Includes other combinations not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 21. Distribution of Husband-Wife Families, by Earning Status of Husband and Wife in 1970 and 1973, Age of Head and Region

(Families as of the following year)

Race and earning status of husband and wife and work experience of wife	Total			Head under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
1970						
Earning Status of Husband and Wife						
Black husband-wife families[1]...thousands...	3,235	1,545	1,690	965	515	450
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner	24	28	20	31	35	25
Husband and wife both earners	58	56	60	68	63	73
White husband-wife families[1]...thousands...	41,092	29,175	11,918	11,516	8,054	3,463
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner	34	34	34	43	44	40
Husband and wife both earners	45	45	46	56	54	59
Work Experience of Wife						
Black wives with earnings.....thousands...	1,880	864	1,016	651	323	327
Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks	55	57	54	47	52	41
White wives with earnings.....thousands...	18,401	12,969	5,432	6,387	4,359	2,028
Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks	50	49	52	36	36	38
1973						
Earning Status of Husband and Wife						
Black husband-wife families[1]...thousands...	3,360	1,534	1,827	1,100	511	589
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner	25	28	22	28	34	22
Husband and wife both earners	55	52	57	68	61	75
White husband-wife families[1]...thousands...	42,894	29,899	12,995	12,857	8,665	4,192
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner	31	32	31	38	39	36
Husband and wife both earners	46	46	47	60	59	62
Work Experience of Wife						
Black wives with earnings.....thousands...	1,836	797	1,039	750	308	441
Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks	57	61	54	47	52	44
White wives with earnings.....thousands...	19,856	13,697	6,159	7,721	5,114	2,607
Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks	52	51	54	41	41	43

[1]Includes other combinations, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 22. Earnings in 1973 of Husband and Wife for Families in Which Both Husband and Wife had Earnings, by Age of Head and Region

Race and earnings of husband and wife and work experience of wife	Total			Husband under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
BLACK						
Mean family income	$13,319	$16,372	$10,978	$12,326	$14,290	$10,954
Mean earnings of husband	7,969	9,909	6,481	7,799	8,848	7,067
Mean earnings of wife	4,129	5,038	3,432	4,061	4,803	3,543
Earnings as a percent of family income	31	31	31	33	34	32
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	$5,550	$6,541	$4,699	$5,756	$6,678	$4,989
Earnings as a percent of family income	42	40	43	47	47	46
WHITE						
Mean family income	$16,749	$17,250	$15,635	$13,576	$13,984	$12,776
Mean earnings of husband	11,043	11,384	10,287	9,439	9,742	8,843
Mean earnings of wife	4,125	4,182	3,999	3,667	3,735	3,533
Earnings as a percent of family income	25	24	26	27	27	28
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	$5,928	$6,075	$5,623	$5,814	$6,024	$5,428
Earnings as a percent of family income	35	35	36	43	43	42
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE						
Mean family income	0.80	0.95	0.70	0.91	1.02	0.86
Mean earnings of husband	0.72	0.87	0.63	0.83	0.91	0.80
Mean earnings of wife	1.00	1.20	0.86	1.11	1.29	1.00
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	0.94	1.08	0.84	0.99	1.11	0.92

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

INCOME

Low Income

There were 7.5 million blacks and 16.3 million whites below the poverty or low-income level in 1974. The apparent increase of 79,000 over the 1973 number of low-income blacks was not statistically significant. Sampling variability was too large to measure whether a change in the number of low-income blacks actually occurred. An increase of 1.1 million occurred for low-income white persons. The 1974 figures cover the period when the economy began its sharp downturn.

Since 1970, the number of low-income blacks, according to the CPS, has moved within a narrow range; during the 1960's a downward trend prevailed.

In 1974, low-income blacks comprised 31 percent of the black population, more than three times the comparable proportion of 9 percent for the white population (table 23).

The number of poor black families in 1974 was about the same as the 1973 figure; the number of low-income white families increased, returning to the 1972 level. After a rise at the very beginning of the decade (1969-70), the number of poor black families began to level off in the 1970's and has remained the same for the last 3 years. The trend represents a mixed composite of declines among low-income black families headed by men and increases among those headed by women (table 24).

Female heads have comprised an increasing proportion of both black and white low-income families, however, female heads have become an overwhelming majority only among low-income black families. At the beginning of the decade, about 56 percent of all poor black families were headed by women; by 1974, the proportion had grown to 67 percent. This proportion rose as a result of both the decline in the number of low-income black families headed by men and the concomitant increase in the numbers headed by women (table 26).

Female heads of low-income families were less likely than the male heads to have worked. In 1973, about 38 percent of poor black female heads of families held a job sometime during the year and about 10 percent worked year round, full time. For black male heads of low-income families, the corresponding figures were 65 percent and 27 percent, respectively. Of the female heads not working, 7 out of 10 reported keeping house as their main reason for not working. The presence of children and often the lack of adequate low-cost day care facilities are factors which affect the ability of low-income female heads to seek gainful employment. As most of the poor male heads have wives present, these factors are not delimiting to them (table 27).

Among blacks, the low-income families were more likely than those above the poverty level to have one or no earners in the family. For example, about 42 percent of poor black families had one earner in 1973; the comparable proportion for black families above the low-income level was 33 percent. Also, the proportion of low-income black families with no earners (38 percent) was more than five times that for those above the poverty line. Moreover, among poor black families with multi-earners, there is some evidence that the second earner is usually not the wife, but another relative of the head; whereas among those above the low-income level, the wife is usually the secondary earner (table 28).

Since a sizable proportion of both black and white poor families had no earners, a substantial number had received unearned income in 1973. For black families below the low-income level without earnings, public assistance was the major source of unearned income; whereas, among white families, public assistance and Social Security were the two major sources of unearned income (table 29).

Table 23. Persons Below the Low-Income Level: 1959 to 1974

(Persons as of the following year)

Year	Number (thousands)			Percent below the low-income level		
	Black and other races	Black	White	Black and other races	Black	White
1959	10,430	9,927	28,336	53.3	55.1	18.1
1960	11,542	(NA)	28,309	55.9	(NA)	17.8
1961	11,738	(NA)	27,890	56.1	(NA)	17.4
1962	11,953	(NA)	26,672	55.8	(NA)	16.4
1963	11,198	(NA)	25,238	51.0	(NA)	15.3
1964	11,098	(NA)	24,957	49.6	(NA)	14.9
1965	10,689	(NA)	22,496	47.1	(NA)	13.3
1966[1]	9,220	8,867	19,290	39.8	41.8	11.3
1967	8,786	8,486	18,983	37.2	39.3	11.0
1968	7,994	7,616	17,395	33.5	34.7	10.0
1969[2]	7,488	7,095	16,659	31.0	32.2	9.5
1970[2]	7,936	7,548	17,484	32.0	33.5	9.9
1971[2]	7,780	7,396	17,780	30.9	32.5	9.9
1972[2]	8,257	7,710	16,203	31.9	33.3	9.0
1973[2]	7,831	7,388	15,142	29.6	31.4	8.4
1974[2]	7,970	7,467	16,290	29.5	31.4	8.9

Note: Figures for 1974 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1975 which recently became available, have been included in tables 22 to 26 of this section. Some of the tables on the low-income population show data for the year 1973.

The low-income threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,038 in 1974, $4,540 in 1973, and $2,973 in 1959. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income threshold, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The low-income data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98.

NA Not available.

[1]Beginning with the March 1967 CPS, data based on revised methodology for processing income data.

[2]Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See "Definitions and Explanations" for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 24. Families Below the Low-Income Level, by Sex of Head: 1959 and 1967 to 1974

(Families as of the following year)

Year	All families		Families with male head		Families with female head	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
	Number (thousands)					
1959	1,860	6,027	1,309	5,037	551	990
1967	1,555	4,056	839	3,019	716	1,037
1968	1,366	3,616	660	2,595	706	1,021
1969[1]	1,366	3,575	629	2,506	737	1,069
1970[1]	1,481	3,708	648	2,606	834	1,102
1971[1]	1,484	3,751	605	2,560	879	1,191
1972[1]	1,529	3,441	558	2,306	972	1,135
1973[1]	1,527	3,219	553	2,029	974	1,190
1974[1]	1,530	3,482	506	2,185	1,024	1,297
	Percent below the low-income level					
1959	48.1	14.8	43.3	13.4	65.4	30.0
1967	33.9	9.0	25.3	7.4	56.3	25.9
1968	29.4	8.0	19.9	6.3	53.2	25.2
1969[1]	27.9	7.7	17.9	6.0	53.3	25.7
1970[1]	29.5	8.0	18.6	6.2	54.3	25.0
1971[1]	28.8	7.9	17.2	5.9	53.5	26.5
1972[1]	29.0	7.1	16.2	5.3	53.3	24.3
1973[1]	28.1	6.6	15.4	4.6	52.7	24.5
1974[1]	27.8	7.0	14.2	4.9	52.8	24.9

[1]Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See "Definitions and Explanations" for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 25. Distribution of Persons Below the Low-Income Level in 1970 and 1974, by Family Status

(Persons as of the following year)

Family status and year	All races	Black	White	Black as a percent of all races
1970				
Total.....thousands..	25,420	7,548	17,484	30
Percent.....	100	100	100	(X)
In families.....	80	89	76	33
Head.....	21	20	21	28
65 years and over.....	5	3	5	21
Related children under 18 years....	40	52	35	38
Other family members.....	19	17	20	26
Unrelated individuals.....	20	11	24	17
65 years and over.....	11	5	14	12
1974				
Total.....thousands..	24,260	7,467	16,290	31
Percent.....	100	100	100	(X)
In families.....	80	87	77	33
Head.....	21	20	21	30
65 years and over.....	3	2	3	23
Related children under 18 years....	42	51	38	37
Other family members.....	17	15	18	28
Unrelated individuals.....	20	13	23	20
65 years and over.....	8	5	10	17

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 26. Distribution of Low-Income Families, by Type of Family: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(Families as of the following year)

Type of family and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BLACK						
Total.....thousands...	1,555	1,481	1,484	1,529	1,527	1,530
Male head.....	839	648	605	558	553	506
Married wife present.....	(NA)	576	561	514	503	466
Female head.....	716	834	879	972	974	1,024
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male head.....	54	44	41	36	36	33
Married wife present.....	(NA)	39	38	34	33	30
Female head.....	46	56	59	64	64	67
WHITE						
Total.....thousands...	4,056	3,708	3,751	3,441	3,219	3,482
Male head.....	3,019	2,606	2,560	2,306	2,029	2,185
Married wife present.....	(NA)	2,505	2,438	2,206	1,929	2,091
Female head.....	1,037	1,102	1,191	1,135	1,190	1,297
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male head.....	74	70	68	67	63	63
Married wife present.....	(NA)	68	65	64	60	60
Female head.....	26	30	32	33	37	37

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 27. Work Experience of Family Heads Below the Low-Income Level in 1973, by Sex of Head

(Families as of the following year)

Work experience	Male head		Female head	
	Black	White	Black	White
Total family heads.....thousands...	553	2,029	974	1,190
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Worked.....	65	61	38	40
50 to 52 weeks.....	32	30	13	8
Full time.....	27	27	10	5
1 to 49 weeks.....	33	30	25	32
Did not work.....	35	38	62	60
Head in Armed Forces.....	1	1	(X)	(X)
Total, worked part year.thousands...	181	618	240	378
Main reason for working part year:				
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Unemployed.....	43	42	23	21
Other.....	58	58	77	79
Total, did not work.....thousands...	191	781	602	714
Main reason for not working:				
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Ill or disabled.....	63	50	21	14
Keeping house.....	(X)	(X)	70	79
Going to school.....	5	4	3	3
Unable to find work.....	7	3	4	2
Retired.....	23	40	1	-
Other.....	3	2	-	-

- Represents or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 28. Number of Earners by Relationship to Head and Low-Income Status of Families in 1973

(Families as of the following year)

Subject	Black			White		
	Total	Above low-income level	Below low-income level	Total	Above low-income level	Below low-income level
Total, families....thousands..	5,440	3,913	1,527	48,919	45,700	3,219
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
No earners.....	15	6	38	10	8	38
One earner.....	35	33	42	36	35	42
Two or more earners.....	49	61	20	54	57	20
Total, one earner families.....thousands..	1,918	1,282	636	17,436	16,081	1,355
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Head an earner.....	80	82	76	88	89	84
Male.....	47	55	31	79	81	56
Female.....	33	27	44	9	7	28
Wife an earner.....	8	7	8	5	6	4
Other relative an earner.....	13	11	17	6	6	12
Total, two or more earners.....thousands..	2,692	2,385	307	26,597	25,960	637
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Head and another family member(s) earner(s).....	95	96	81	98	98	91
Wife an earner.....	68	72	37	75	75	56
Other relative(s) only other earner(s).....	26	24	45	23	23	36
Head not an earner.....	5	4	19	2	2	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 29. Source of Income for Families Below the Low-Income Level in 1973

(Families as of the following year)

Type of income	Total		Male head		Female head	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Total.....thousands...	1,527	3,219	553	2,029	974	1,190
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
With income from earnings:						
Wage or salary income.....	59	52	77	53	49	50
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	3	12	6	17	1	3
Farm self-employment income.....	2	6	6	10	-	1
With income other than earnings:						
Social Security income.....	22	27	30	32	18	19
Public assistance income.....	57	30	25	18	75	52
Other transfer income[1].....	6	10	13	12	3	7
Dividends, interest, and rent.....	2	16	5	19	1	11
Private pensions, alimony, etc.....	8	10	3	5	10	19

Note: Detailed figures may not add to total because some families have more than one of the types of income specified.

- Rounds to zero.

[1]Includes unemployment and workmen's compensation, government employee pensions, and veterns' payments.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

III Labor Force and Business Ownership

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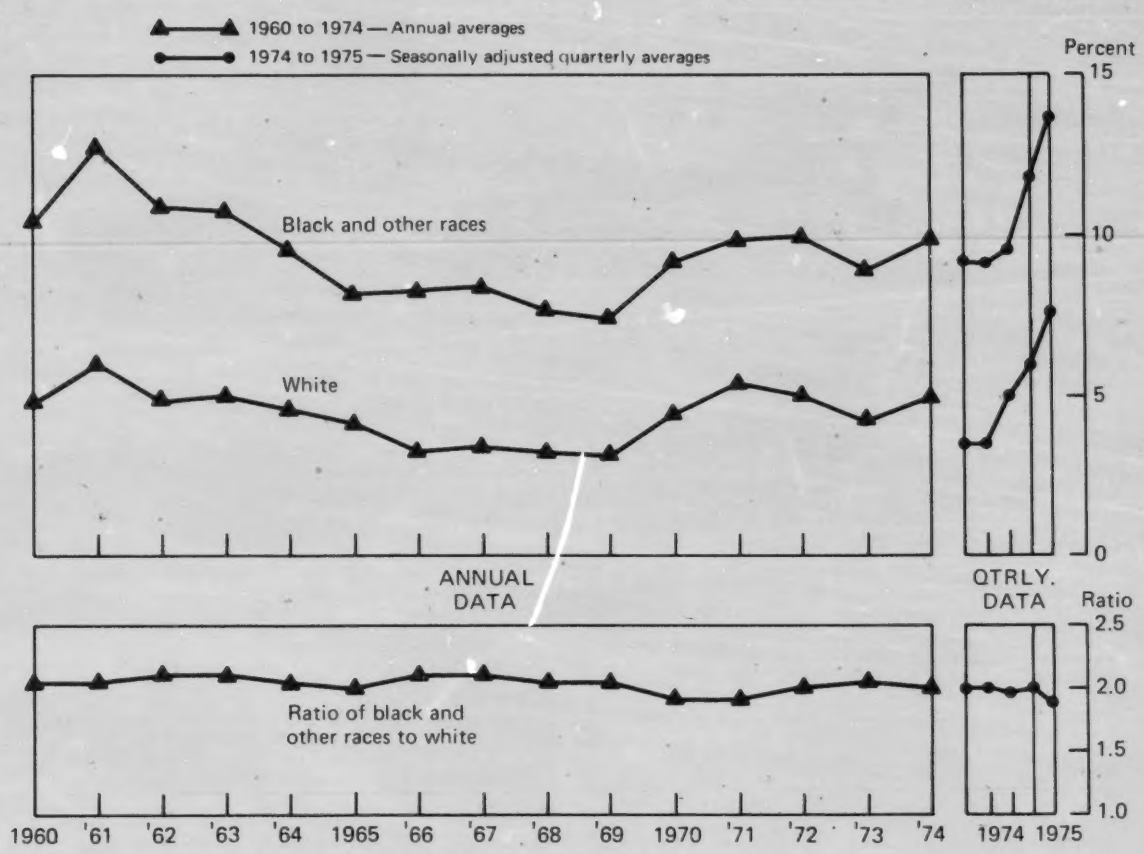
FIGURE 5. Unemployment Rates: 1960 to 1975



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE

Recent Labor Force Developments

The employment situation for both black and white workers deteriorated during 1974 and early 1975 in line with the general downturn in the economy. Large increases in unemployment coupled with fairly widespread cutbacks in employment were experienced by both races. In contrast, there had been substantial improvements in employment for blacks and whites between 1972 and 1973.

Unemployment rates for both blacks and whites had declined to 3-½ year lows in the third and fourth quarters of 1973 and were 8.6 percent and 4.3 percent (seasonally adjusted), respectively, during the fourth quarter of 1973. As labor market conditions deteriorated, jobless rates surged during late 1974 and early 1975, reaching 13.7 percent for black and other races and 7.6 percent for whites in the first quarter of 1975. For adult men the jobless rate for both black and other races and whites doubled from late 1973, and was 11.1 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively, during the first quarter of 1975. For teenagers, the jobless rate for black and other races reached 39.8 percent in early 1975, compared with 18.0 percent for whites (tables 30 and 31).

The steep rise in unemployment was accompanied by sharp cutbacks in employment for workers of both races. Employment, which stood at 9 million for black and other races and 75.2 million for whites during the first quarter of 1975, was down sharply from high levels posted in early and mid-1974.

Paralleling these developments in employment and unemployment were increases in the number of persons of both white and black and other races who were nonparticipants in the labor force. Of particular interest within this group are those persons not in the labor force due to discouragement over job prospects.[1] (These persons, often called the "hidden unemployed," want jobs but are not looking for work because they believe their search would be in vain.) Their number, which had averaged about 525,000 white and 160,000 persons of black and other races in 1974, began to rise sharply in late 1974 and reached levels of about 800,000 and 315,000, respectively, during the first quarter of 1975. Among persons not in the labor force in early 1975, 4.4 percent of the black and other races and 1.6 percent of whites were discouraged workers (table 32).

Note: Consistent with the overall plan of this report, the section on Labor Force and Business Ownership focuses primarily on the situation in 1974 and past trends in the status of black workers. Because of significant economic developments in 1974 and early 1975, with resulting changes in the employment situation, limited quarterly data for 1973, 1974, and 1975 have been included in this section. These data provide the basis for a more current assessment of the employment status of blacks relative to whites.

[1] Shown as "think cannot get job" on table 32.

Table 30. Labor Force Status of Persons: 1973, 1974, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Seasonally adjusted. Quarterly averages)

Labor force status and race	1973			1974				1975
	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
In civilian labor force	9,960	10,113	10,223	10,348	10,264	10,347	10,416	10,405
Percent of population	59.9	60.5	60.6	60.7	59.8	59.9	59.8	59.4
Employed	9,055	9,191	9,348	9,393	9,334	9,358	9,199	8,980
Unemployed	905	922	875	955	930	989	1,217	1,425
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.6	11.7	13.7
Not in labor force	6,674	6,623	6,634	6,666	6,915	6,948	6,985	7,121
WHITE								
In civilian labor force	78,488	78,854	79,601	80,124	80,354	81,022	81,378	81,441
Percent of population	60.9	60.9	61.2	61.4	61.3	61.5	61.6	61.4
Employed	75,056	75,535	76,213	76,431	76,621	76,960	76,547	75,212
Unemployed	3,432	3,319	3,388	3,693	3,733	4,062	4,831	6,229
Unemployment rate	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.9	7.6
Not in labor force	50,476	50,682	50,416	50,437	50,725	50,620	50,812	51,276

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31. Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: 1973, 1974, and 1975

(Seasonally adjusted. Quarterly averages)

Sex, age, and race	1973			1974				1975
	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
Total	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.6	11.7	13.7
Men, 20 years and over	6.0	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	8.4	11.1
Women, 20 years and over	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.5	8.2	10.1	11.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	30.7	31.7	28.3	30.4	31.5	33.1	36.3	39.8
WHITE								
Total	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.9	7.6
Men, 20 years and over	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.8
Women, 20 years and over	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.9	7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.8	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.2	14.1	15.3	18.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 32. Job Desire of Persons Not in the Labor Force and Reasons for Not Seeking Work: 1973, 1974, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Seasonally adjusted. Quarterly averages)

Subject	1973			1974				1975
	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
Total not in labor force.	6,674	6,623	6,634	6,666	6,915	6,948	6,985	7,121
Do not want job now.....	5,586	5,539	5,661	5,773	5,873	5,944	6,027	5,859
Want a job now.....	1,058	1,073	1,020	903	1,012	1,054	1,010	1,222
Reason for not seeking work:								
School attendance.....	312	263	250	225	290	299	294	336
Ill health, disability.....	137	173	248	170	167	194	135	167
Home responsibilities.....	239	266	229	201	253	259	222	286
Think cannot get job.....	236	179	142	160	138	155	194	316
Other reasons.....	133	192	152	146	164	146	166	117
WHITE								
Total not in labor force.	50,476	50,682	50,416	50,437	50,725	50,620	50,812	51,276
Do not want job now.....	46,732	47,430	47,156	47,142	47,274	47,202	47,341	46,883
Want a job now.....	3,650	3,235	3,347	3,396	3,431	3,487	3,639	4,102
Reason for not seeking work:								
School attendance.....	992	818	896	912	913	1,020	921	1,135
Ill health, disability.....	510	419	450	486	418	499	519	499
Home responsibilities.....	863	840	758	819	837	784	800	952
Think cannot get job.....	498	490	535	515	509	474	607	804
Other reasons.....	787	668	709	664	754	711	790	712

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR FORCE

Trends and 1974 Averages

Workers

Both black and white labor force levels have grown at a relatively steady pace during the 1960's and 1970's. During the 10-year period ending in 1974, for example, the number of black and other races and white workers each rose by about 24 percent, with a 10-percent increase for both races occurring since 1970 (after 1972 and 1973 population control adjustments were taken into account) (table 33).

Labor force participation rates (the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force) varied between black and other races and whites for most age and sex categories. In 1974, participation rates for adult men (25 years and over) of black and other races were lower than those of their white counterparts in every age group except 65 years and over. In contrast, in nearly all age groups, adult women of black and other races were more likely than white women to be in the labor force. Among teenagers of both sexes, whites had higher rates of labor force participation than black and other races (table 34).

When marital status of women is considered, black and other races women who were married (husband present) and widowed had higher labor force participation rates than their white counterparts. Among single women, however, labor force participation was greater for whites. Similar proportions of divorced and separated white and black and other races women were in the labor market (table 35).

As would be expected, labor force participation rates for both black and other races and white adults 25 years old and older in 1974 varied by years of schooling completed: Those who had completed high school were more likely to be in the work force than those who were not high school graduates (table 36).

Among men in the prime working ages (25 to 59 years old) who were not in the labor force in 1974, ill health or disability was the main reason reported by both black and other races and white men for being outside the work force—56 and 52 percent, respectively. Home responsibilities was the reason the majority of both black and other races and white women in the same age group were not in the labor force—76 and 88 percent, respectively (table 37).

Unemployment

The surge in unemployment during 1974 brought jobless rates for black and other races and white workers to 9.9 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. The ratio of the jobless rate for black and other races to whites was 2:1, i.e., relative to their proportion of the labor force, two black workers were unemployed for every white worker. This relationship has generally held at 2 to 1 or more since the Korean War period, except for a narrowing during 1970 and 1971 (table 38).

The 2:1 ratio does not, however, prevail across all age-sex groups. In 1974, the ratio between black and other races and white adult women was 1.7:1 while that for teenagers was 2.4:1 (table 39). Among married men with spouse present (who traditionally have the lowest rates among the major labor force categories), the jobless rate was 1.7:1 in 1974 (table 40).

LABOR FORCE--Continued

Unemployment--Continued

For Vietnam-era veterans 20 to 34 years old, the jobless rate of black and other races rose from 8.4 to 11.3 percent in 1974. Unemployment among white veterans was unchanged from 1973 and, at 4.7 percent, was well below the rate for black veterans. For black and other races, there was no statistical difference between jobless rates for veterans and nonveterans, whereas for whites the unemployment rate for nonveterans was slightly higher than the rate for veterans (table 41).

Whether they were still enrolled in school, were high school graduates, or were high school dropouts, teenagers of black and other races in October 1974 were less likely to be in the labor force, yet much more likely to be unemployed than their white counterparts. Much higher jobless rates were also the rule for black and other races workers 20 to 24 years old regardless of their school status (table 42).

Unemployment rates for blacks also varied substantially by occupation and industry of last job. Among the major occupation groups in 1974, black managers had the lowest jobless rates--3.3 percent. By contrast, the jobless rates for blacks among several occupation groups were above 10 percent (i.e., salesworkers, nonfarm laborers, and operatives except transport). Among the major industry groups, unemployment rates ranged from about 4 percent to 18 percent for both black men and women (tables 43 and 44).

Overall, in 1974 black and other races residents of the Nation's poverty areas had higher jobless rates than those living in nonpoverty areas--11.6 percent compared with 8.5 percent, respectively. This relationship held true in metropolitan areas but not in nonmetropolitan areas of the Nation. Regardless of their poverty or nonpoverty area residence, however, jobless rates were substantially higher for black and other races workers than their white counterparts (table 45).

Black and other races and white unemployed jobseekers used essentially the same methods to look for work. Regardless of race, the method of jobsearch used most often in 1974 was going directly to a prospective employer (table 46).

Employment

Civilian employment averaged 9.3 million persons for black and other races and 76.6 million for whites in 1974. During the decade ending in 1974, black and other races employment grew by 23 percent, the same rate of increase as that for whites. Since 1970, employment has increased by about 8 percent for both races (after population adjustments) (table 33).

In 1974 as in 1973, black and other races were more likely than whites to be working at a part-time job for economic reasons. Among black and other races, about 5 percent of the employed men and 7 percent of the women were working part time involuntarily, while the comparable proportions among whites were 3 and 4 percent, respectively (table 47).

LABOR FORCE--Continued

Employment--Continued

During the decade between 1964 and 1974, a greater degree of occupational upgrading occurred among employed black and other races than among employed whites. The proportion of black and other races men employed in white-collar jobs--a broad grouping which includes sales and clerical positions as well as higher level professional and managerial jobs--rose from 16 to 24 percent. The bulk of this increase occurred between 1964 and 1970. During the same period, the proportion of white men employed in white-collar jobs was slightly over 40 percent. The proportion of black and other races men employed as craft workers rose over the decade from 12 to 16 percent, whereas for whites it was around 20 percent. Among women of black and other races, a similar pattern of job upgrading occurred with respect to the proportion in white-collar jobs (tables 48 and 49).

Despite this pattern of occupational upgrading, black and other races still lagged far behind whites in the proportion holding high-paying, high-status jobs. In 1974, as in previous years, blacks continued to be overrepresented in lower paying, less skilled jobs. While black workers constituted about 9 percent of the employed population, they represented almost twice that percentage of all service workers and nonfarm laborers. Underrepresentation in almost every white-collar occupation was also part of the job pattern (table 50).

The industrial composition of the employed shows similar inequities. Blacks made up about 6 percent of the workers in both wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate, in contrast to 21 percent of the workers in personal service industries, including private household; 14 percent of the workers in hospitals and other health services; and 12 percent of the employees in public administration (table 51).

As of May 1974, blacks held 390,000 full-time jobs in the Federal government and comprised 16 percent of the Federal civilian workforce. Black employment accounted for 13 percent of the jobs under the General Schedule and similar pay plans and 21 percent under both Wage Systems and Postal Service; the proportions have increased only slightly within the last 4 years.

Since 1970, blacks as a percent of all employees have increased for the higher level Postal Service positions (PFS-20 and above) and the General Schedule and similar pay plans (GS-12 and above). In all three major pay systems in 1974, blacks were still concentrated to a greater extent in the lower grades than all Federal employees (table 52).

Black women represented 43 percent of all blacks working full time as Federal employees in August 1974. In one major pay system, the General Schedule, black women comprised a majority of the black workers. About one-fifth of the black employees under the Wage System and nearly one-third under the Postal Services were women. Generally, black women were underrepresented in the higher grades of the General Schedule and similar pay plans and in the Wage Systems, the two systems for which data are available (table 53).

LABOR FORCE--Continued

Work Experience and Annual Earnings

Another way to look at the work pattern of the population is through the use of work experience data, which cover the full labor force activity of persons over an entire calendar year, rather than representing the person's work status at any one time during the year.

About 11.4 million persons of black and other races and 90.4 million white persons worked at some time during 1974. The percent of the population 16 years old and over who worked at some time during the year varied by race and sex. Among men, whites continued to be more likely than persons of black and other races to have worked during the year--84 and 76 percent, respectively. The proportion of black and other races women with work experience was about the same as that for white women--55 and 54 percent, respectively.

Among men, year-round, full-time employment was more prevalent among whites than among black and other races, whereas black women were more likely to work at year-round full-time jobs than their white counterparts. White women were more likely to work at part-time employment than their black counterparts, whereas among men, the opposite pattern existed (table 54).

Annual earnings of black men working at year-round full-time jobs averaged (median) $7,880 in 1973 (the most recent date for which these data were available at the time this report was prepared), about 68 percent those of white men--$11,516; moreover, earnings levels of black men were substantially below those of whites in nearly every occupational category.

In contrast to the above situation, the earnings levels of black women working at year-round full-time jobs were much closer to those of white women. Overall, black women averaged $5,487 in 1973, 85 percent of the average earnings of white women. Black women earned about as much as their white counterparts in almost every occupational category for which earnings differentials could be shown (table 55).

When earnings differentials are examined by number of weeks worked and full-time/part-time status during the year, the data show that there is little variation from the overall black-white earnings pattern. Black men who usually worked full time made 65 percent of the earnings of their white counterparts, whereas blacks who usually worked part time made 72 percent of white earnings. In contrast, the earnings of black women were the same relative to those of white women, whether they usually worked full- or part-time (table 56).

Work experience data also provide a comprehensive measure of the overall effect of unemployment during the year. The incidence and duration of unemployment and the number of times unemployment was experienced during the year are three important factors in determining the relative severity of joblessness. In 1974 as in previous years, black and other races men and women were more likely to be unemployed at some time during the year and to accumulate more weeks of joblessness than their white counterparts. There is some evidence that the relationship also holds true for multiple spells of unemployment. These black and other races-to-white differences in unemployment patterns during the year were of about the same magnitude for men and women. Between 1973 and 1974, the incidence of unemployment had increased for both black and white workers (table 57).

Table 33. Labor Force Status of Persons: 1960 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Year	Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
1960	7,714	61,913	6,927	58,850	787	3,063
1961	7,802	62,654	6,832	58,912	970	3,742
1962	7,863	62,750	7,004	59,698	859	3,052
1963	8,004	63,830	7,140	60,622	864	3,208
1964	8,169	64,921	7,383	61,922	786	2,999
1965	8,319	66,136	7,643	63,445	676	2,691
1966	8,496	67,274	7,875	65,019	621	2,253
1967	8,648	68,699	8,011	66,361	638	2,338
1968	8,760	69,977	8,169	67,751	590	2,226
1969	8,954	71,779	8,384	69,518	570	2,261
1970	9,197	73,518	8,445	70,182	752	3,337
1971	9,322	74,790	8,403	70,716	919	4,074
1972[1]	9,584	76,958	8,628	73,074	956	3,884
1973[1]	10,025	78,689	9,131	75,278	894	3,411
1974	10,334	80,678	9,316	76,620	1,018	4,057

[1]Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Census population control adjustments were introduced in January 1972 and March 1973. The 1972 adjustment raised the employment level for whites by about 255,000 and that for black and other races by about 45,000. The March 1973 adjustment lowered the employment level for whites by about 150,000, while black and other races levels were raised by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected in either year.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 34. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age and Sex; 1964, 1970, and 1974

(Annual averages)

Age and sex	1964		1970		1974	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
MEN						
Total, 16 years and over.	80.0	81.1	76.5	80.0	73.3	79.4
16 and 17 years	37.3	43.5	34.8	48.9	34.6	53.3
18 and 19 years	67.2	66.6	61.8	67.4	62.4	73.6
20 to 24 years	89.4	85.7	83.5	83.3	82.1	86.5
25 to 34 years	95.9	97.5	93.7	96.7	93.2	96.3
35 to 44 years	94.4	97.6	93.2	97.3	90.9	96.7
45 to 54 years	91.6	96.1	88.2	94.9	84.7	93.0
55 to 64 years	80.6	86.1	78.2	83.3	70.2	78.1
65 years and over	29.6	27.9	27.4	26.7	21.7	22.5
WOMEN						
Total, 16 years and over.	48.5	37.5	49.5	42.6	49.1	45.2
16 and 17 years	19.5	28.5	24.3	36.6	24.2	43.3
18 and 19 years	46.5	49.6	44.7	55.0	44.6	60.4
20 to 24 years	53.6	48.8	57.7	57.7	58.2	63.8
25 to 34 years	52.8	35.0	57.6	43.2	60.8	51.1
35 to 44 years	58.4	43.3	59.9	49.9	61.5	53.7
45 to 54 years	62.3	50.2	60.2	53.7	56.9	54.3
55 to 64 years	48.4	39.4	47.1	42.6	43.5	40.4
65 years and over	12.7	9.9	12.2	9.5	10.0	8.0

Note: The civilian labor force participation rate is the proportion of the civilian non-institutional population that is in the labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 35. Labor Force Status of Women, by Marital Status: March 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status and race	Civilian population	Labor force		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
BLACK AND OTHER RACES						
Total	9,357	4,512	48.2	4,103	409	9.1
Married, husband present	4,027	2,100	52.1	1,953	147	7.0
Married, husband absent	1,139	617	54.2	547	70	11.3
Widowed	1,317	375	28.5	357	18	4.8
Divorced	549	394	71.8	377	17	4.3
Single	2,325	1,026	44.1	869	157	15.3
WHITE						
Total	68,774	30,808	44.8	29,096	1,712	5.6
Married, husband present	43,297	18,267	42.2	17,453	814	4.5
Married, husband absent	1,836	1,025	55.8	926	99	9.7
Widowed	8,497	2,059	24.2	1,926	97	4.7
Divorced	3,080	2,253	73.1	2,144	109	4.8
Single	12,064	7,204	59.7	6,611	593	8.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 36. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Educational Attainment, Age, and Sex: March 1974

Years of school completed and sex	16 years and over		16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
MEN								
Total	73.0	78.9	62.1	71.0	89.9	95.3	47.5	51.5
Elementary: 8 years or less	57.7	57.6	50.8	61.9	82.3	88.5	40.1	37.5
High school: 1 to 3 years	68.4	70.7	48.5	58.9	92.1	94.6	65.8	54.3
4 years	88.0	87.8	84.4	85.9	92.1	96.7	69.3	62.7
College: 1 to 3 years	78.7	81.7	65.4	68.0	91.1	95.0	(B)	64.2
4 years or more	91.3	90.9	(B)	83.4	95.1	97.6	(B)	66.5
WOMEN								
Total	48.2	44.8	43.4	56.0	59.4	52.8	27.4	23.3
Elementary: 8 years or less	31.8	22.4	32.8	30.2	45.2	39.6	22.0	13.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	39.7	39.4	26.3	41.9	53.5	47.3	28.1	23.8
4 years	59.3	50.5	56.7	63.4	62.9	53.2	44.1	30.6
College: 1 to 3 years	63.6	52.5	55.4	62.7	72.6	55.0	(B)	30.5
4 years or more	74.4	62.6	76.1	86.6	79.7	66.8	50.7	34.7

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 37. Persons Not in the Labor Force by Reason for Not Seeking Work, by Sex, and Age: 1974

(Annual averages)

Sex and reason	16 years and over		16 to 24 years		25 to 59 years		60 years and over	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
MEN								
Total number not in labor force..thousands..	2,078	12,825	785	3,517	507	2,077	784	7,231
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School attendance	30.9	23.1	74.1	78.2	11.8	9.9	-	-
Ill health, disability	25.2	18.0	3.8	2.7	55.6	51.5	26.9	15.7
Home responsibilities	1.4	1.6	.6	.7	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8
Retirement, old age	25.2	43.7	-	-	1.8	5.9	65.8	75.8
Think cannot get job	2.6	1.3	4.2	1.7	2.8	2.3	.9	.9
Other reasons	14.6	12.3	17.5	16.6	25.8	28.1	4.5	5.7
WOMEN								
Total number not in labor force..thousands..	4,811	37,871	1,352	6,192	2,196	18,537	1,264	13,142
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School attendance	13.8	7.7	44.9	43.9	2.6	1.1	.2	.1
Ill health, disability	11.5	5.5	3.2	1.7	12.7	5.4	18.1	7.4
Home responsibilities	63.5	78.4	36.4	42.4	75.9	87.5	70.9	82.6
Retirement, old age	2.4	3.0	-	-	-	.1	9.1	8.5
Think cannot get job	2.2	.9	2.7	1.6	2.8	1.0	.8	.5
Other reasons	6.6	4.5	12.7	10.5	6.1	5.0	.9	1.0

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 38. Unemployment Rates: 1960 to 1974

(Annual averages)

Year	Unemployment rate		Ratio: Black and other races to white
	Black and other races	White	
1960	10.2	4.9	2.1
1961	12.4	6.0	2.1
1962	10.9	4.9	2.2
1963	10.8	5.0	2.2
1964	9.6	4.6	2.1
1965	8.1	4.1	2.0
1966	7.3	3.3	2.2
1967	7.4	3.4	2.2
1968	6.7	3.2	2.1
1969	6.4	3.1	2.1
1970	8.2	4.5	1.8
1971	9.9	5.4	1.8
1972	10.0	5.0	2.0
1973	8.9	4.3	2.1
1974	9.9	5.0	2.0

Note: The unemployment rate is the percent of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 39. Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: 1964, 1970, 1973 and 1974

(Annual averages)

Sex, age, and race	1964	1970	1973	1974
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
Total	9.6	8.2	8.9	9.9
Men, 20 years and over	7.7	5.6	5.7	6.8
Women, 20 years and over	9.0	6.9	8.2	8.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	27.2	29.1	30.2	32.9
BLACK				
Total	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	10.4
Men, 20 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	5.9	7.3
Women, 20 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	(NA)	(NA)	31.4	34.9
WHITE				
Total	4.6	4.5	4.3	5.0
Men, 20 years and over	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.5
Women, 20 years and over	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.8	13.5	12.6	14.0
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES TO WHITE				
Total	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0
Men, 20 years and over	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9
Women, 20 years and over	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.4
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE				
Total	(NA)	(NA)	2.2	2.1
Men, 20 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	2.1
Women, 20 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	1.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	2.5

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 40. Unemployment Rates for Married Men, With Spouse Present: 1962 to 1974

(Annual averages)

Year	Unemployment rate		Ratio: Black and other races to white
	Black and other races	White	
1962	7.9	3.1	2.5
1963	6.8	3.0	2.3
1964	5.3	2.5	2.1
1965	4.3	2.1	2.0
1966	3.6	1.7	2.1
1967	3.2	1.7	1.9
1968	2.9	1.5	1.9
1969	2.5	1.4	1.8
1970	3.9	2.4	1.6
1971	5.0	3.0	1.7
1972	4.5	2.6	1.7
1973	3.8	2.1	1.8
1974	4.3	2.5	1.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 41. Unemployment Rates of Men 20 to 34 Years Old, by Vietnam-era Veteran-Nonveteran Status and Age: 1970 to 1974

(Annual averages)

Age and year	Black and other races		White	
	Vietnam-era veterans	Nonveterans	Vietnam-era veterans	Nonveterans
TOTAL, 20 TO 34 YEARS				
1970	11.3	8.1	6.1	4.8
1971	12.9	10.5	7.7	5.7
1972	11.7	9.6	6.2	5.2
1973	8.4	8.6	4.6	4.3
1974	11.3	10.1	4.7	5.4
20 to 24 Years				
1970	15.2	11.9	8.7	7.4
1971	17.6	15.8	11.6	8.5
1972	16.8	14.2	10.0	8.0
1973	13.5	12.3	8.3	6.0
1974	21.0	14.3	9.6	7.4
25 to 29 Years				
1970	7.4	6.6	4.1	3.4
1971	10.0	7.2	5.3	4.3
1972	9.2	6.7	4.6	3.8
1973	6.7	7.8	3.4	3.8
1974	8.2	7.8	3.9	4.5
30 to 34 Years				
1970	(B)	4.6	2.9	2.8
1971	5.5	6.6	3.3	3.2
1972	6.9	5.9	2.5	2.6
1973	2.8	4.0	2.6	2.2
1974	6.7	6.0	2.9	3.0

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 42. Work and School Status of Persons 16 to 24 Years Old: October 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Work status and age	Black and other races			White		
	Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school		Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school	
		Graduates	Dropouts		Graduates	Dropouts
Total, 16 to 19 years.....	1,601	373	382	9,065	3,000	1,699
Employed.....	271	192	142	3,482	2,206	901
Unemployed.....	143	81	81	540	296	256
Looking for full-time work.....	30	75	73	23	262	240
Looking for part-time work.....	113	6	8	517	34	16
Not in labor force.....	1,187	103	158	5,043	499	543
Percent of population in labor force.....	25.9	73.2	58.4	44.4	83.4	68.1
Unemployment rate.....	34.5	29.7	36.3	13.4	11.8	22.1
Total, 20 to 24 years.....	476	1,336	602	3,340	9,926	2,168
Employed.....	198	960	257	1,754	7,733	1,215
Unemployed.....	39	146	101	137	533	153
Looking for full-time work.....	16	132	93	35	481	144
Looking for part-time work.....	23	14	8	102	52	9
Not in labor force.....	239	232	242	1,449	1,660	799
Percent of population in labor force.....	49.8	82.8	59.5	56.6	83.3	63.1
Unemployment rate.....	16.5	13.2	28.2	7.2	6.4	11.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 43. Unemployment Rates by Occupation and Sex: 1974

(Annual averages)

Major occupation group	Total		Men		Women	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Total, all civilian workers....	10.4	5.1	9.7	4.4	11.2	6.2
Experienced labor force.....	8.7	4.4	8.5	3.9	9.1	5.3
White-collar workers.....	7.0	3.1	5.5	2.0	7.7	4.2
Professional and technical.....	4.3	2.1	4.3	1.7	4.3	2.8
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	3.3	1.8	3.1	1.5	4.0	3.2
Sales workers.....	13.9	3.9	12.7	2.8	15.1	5.5
Clerical workers.....	8.2	4.3	6.7	3.1	8.8	4.6
Blue-collar workers.....	10.2	6.2	9.3	5.6	13.5	9.0
Craft and kindred workers.....	6.7	4.2	6.5	4.1	(B)	6.1
Operatives, except transport.....	11.8	7.6	10.2	6.3	13.8	9.6
Transport equipment operatives.....	5.8	4.9	5.9	4.9	(B)	4.8
Nonfarm laborers.....	12.9	9.5	12.7	9.5	(B)	9.0
Service workers.....	8.7	5.7	9.8	5.2	8.1	6.0
Private household.....	5.4	3.8	(B)	4.4	5.3	3.7
Other.....	9.5	5.9	9.6	5.2	9.4	6.4
Farm workers.....	5.9	2.2	5.6	2.0	(B)	3.1

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 44. Unemployment Rates, by Industry and Sex: 1974

(Annual averages)

Major industry group	Men		Women	
	Black	White	Black	White
Total	9.7	4.3	11.2	6.1
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	9.5	4.7	10.2	6.3
Mining	(B)	3.1	(B)	1.4
Construction	16.5	10.2	(B)	7.2
Manufacturing	8.4	4.0	12.9	8.1
Durable goods	8.4	4.1	12.2	7.8
Primary metal industries	4.7	3.2	(B)	5.3
Fabricated metal products	10.2	4.0	(B)	7.5
Machinery	6.4	2.5	(B)	7.1
Electrical equipment	7.0	2.8	12.4	7.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	16.3	7.6	(B)	10.0
All other transportation equipment	6.0	4.4	(B)	9.1
Other durable goods industries	7.7	5.2	12.2	8.0
Nondurable goods	8.5	3.9	13.4	8.3
Food and kindred products	14.3	4.8	18.1	12.4
Textile mill products	8.9	5.2	10.5	7.4
Apparel and other finished textile products	7.3	7.4	12.6	9.1
Other nondurable goods industries	5.3	3.0	14.2	6.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	6.0	2.8	4.8	3.9
Railroads and railway express	3.6	1.6	(B)	(B)
Other transportation	7.1	4.5	(B)	4.5
Communication and other public utilities	5.2	1.5	3.7	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	9.6	4.9	15.0	7.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.9	2.1	5.4	3.7
Service industries	9.0	4.3	8.0	4.9
Professional services	7.9	2.5	7.5	3.7
Other service industries	9.9	5.8	8.3	6.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	8.3	6.8	9.4	8.2
All other classes of workers	5.0	1.5	6.2	2.3

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 45. Labor Force Status of the Population in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Employment status and race	United States		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas	
	Poverty areas	Nonpoverty areas	Poverty areas	Nonpoverty areas	Poverty areas	Nonpoverty areas
BLACK AND OTHER RACES						
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,546	8,678	5,772	7,476	2,774	1,202
In civilian labor force	4,591	5,743	3,045	4,971	1,546	772
Percent of population	53.7	66.2	52.8	66.5	55.7	64.2
Employed	4,059	5,256	2,672	4,560	1,387	696
Unemployed	532	486	373	410	159	76
Unemployment rate	11.6	8.5	12.3	8.3	10.3	9.8
Not in labor force	3,955	2,936	2,726	2,506	1,228	430
WHITE						
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,138	111,237	6,116	82,454	14,022	28,783
In civilian labor force	11,201	69,477	3,326	51,780	7,875	17,696
Percent of population	55.6	62.5	54.4	62.8	56.2	61.5
Employed	10,602	66,018	3,074	49,171	7,528	16,827
Unemployed	599	3,459	253	2,610	346	849
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.0	7.6	5.0	4.4	4.8
Not in labor force	8,937	41,760	2,789	30,673	6,148	11,087

Note: Poverty areas classification consists of all Census geographical divisions in which 20 percent or more of the residents were poor according to the 1970 Decennial Census.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 46. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Methods Used and Sex: 1974

(Annual averages)

Sex and race	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Methods used as a percent of total jobseekers						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Placed or answered ads	Friends or relatives	Other	
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
Both sexes	902	32.9	7.3	69.7	21.7	14.9	5.8	1.52
Male	453	35.8	7.3	69.5	20.3	18.1	7.1	1.58
Female	449	30.1	7.3	69.9	23.2	11.6	4.2	1.46
WHITE								
Both sexes	3,298	24.5	8.0	72.5	28.4	14.2	7.0	1.55
Male	1,696	27.7	8.0	72.9	26.0	16.6	9.9	1.61
Female	1,603	21.1	7.9	72.0	31.0	11.7	3.9	1.48

Note: The number of total jobseekers is less than the total unemployed because persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new wage and salary job within 30 days are not actually seeking jobs. The percent using each method will always total more than 100 because many jobseekers use more than one method.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 47. Persons at Work in Nonagricultural Industries by Full- or Part-Time Status and Sex: 1974

(Annual averages)

Status	Men		Women	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total at work.....thousands..	4,624	42,159	3,803	26,696
Percent	100	100	100	100
Part time for economic reasons	5	3	7	4
Voluntary part time	7	7	17	24
On full-time schedules[1]	88	90	76	71
40 hours or less	68	54	66	58
41 hours or more	20	36	10	13
Average hours, total at work	39.0	41.9	34.6	34.1
Average hours, workers on full-time schedules	41.6	44.4	39.6	40.3

[1] Includes persons who usually work full time but worked part time for noneconomic reasons.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 48. Occupation of Employed Men: 1964, 1970, and 1974

(Annual averages)

Occupation	1964		1970		1974	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total employed.....thousands..	4,359	41,114	4,803	44,157	5,179	47,340
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
White-collar workers.....	16	41	22	43	24	42
Professional and technical.....	6	13	8	15	9	15
Medical and other health.....	1	1	1	1	1	2
Teachers, except college.....	1	1	1	2	2	2
Other professional and technical workers.....	4	10	6	12	6	11
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	3	15	5	15	5	15
Salaried workers.....	1	9	3	11	4	12
Self-employed workers.....	2	6	2	4	2	3
Sales workers.....	2	6	2	6	2	6
Retail trade.....	1	2	1	2	1	2
Other industries.....	1	4	1	4	1	4
Clerical workers.....	5	7	7	7	7	6
Blue-collar workers.....	58	46	60	46	57	46
Craft and kindred workers.....	12	20	14	21	16	21
Carpenters.....	1	2	1	2	1	2
Construction craft workers, except carpenters.....	3	4	3	4	4	5
Mechanics and repairers.....	3	5	5	6	4	6
Metal craft workers.....	1	3	1	3	1	2
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.....	2	3	1	3	2	3
All other craft workers.....	1	4	2	4	3	4
Operatives, except transport.....	18	15	21	14	17	12
Transport equipment operatives.....	8	5	7	5	9	6
Nonfarm laborers.....	22	6	18	6	15	7
Service workers.....	16	6	13	6	15	7
Farm workers.....	10	7	6	5	4	5
Farmers and farm managers.....	3	5	2	4	1	3
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	7	2	4	2	3	2

Note: Beginning with 1971, occupational employment data are not strictly comparable with statistics for 1970 and earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced in January 1971, and the addition of a question to the Current Population Survey in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For an explanation of these changes, see Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 26, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (monthly), Explanatory Notes.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 49. Occupation of Employed Women: 1964, 1970, and 1974

(Annual averages)

Occupation	1964		1970		1974	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total employed.....thousands..	3,024	20,808	3,642	26,025	4,136	29,280
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
White-collar workers.....	22	61	36	64	42	64
Professional and technical.....	8	14	11	15	12	15
Medical and other health.....	2	4	3	4	4	4
Teachers, except college.....	5	6	5	6	5	6
Other professional and technical workers.....	2	4	3	5	4	5
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	2	5	2	5	2	5
Salaried workers.....	1	3	1	3	2	4
Self-employed workers.....	1	2	1	1	1	1
Sales workers.....	2	8	3	8	3	7
Retail trade.....	2	7	2	7	2	6
Other industries.....	-	1	-	1	-	1
Clerical workers.....	11	34	21	36	25	36
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries.....	4	12	5	13	7	14
Other clerical workers.....	8	22	16	24	14	17
Blue-collar workers.....	15	17	19	16	20	15
Craft and kindred workers.....	1	1	1	1	1	2
Operatives, except transport.....	14	15	17	14	17	12
Transport equipment operatives.....	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nonfarm laborers.....	1	-	1	-	1	1
Service workers.....	56	19	43	19	37	19
Private household.....	33	5	18	3	11	3
Other.....	23	14	26	15	26	17
Farm workers.....	6	3	2	2	1	2
Farmers and farm managers.....	1	1	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	5	2	2	2	1	1

Note: Beginning with 1971, occupation employment data are not strictly comparable with statistics for 1970 and earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced in January 1971, and the addition of a question to the Current Population Survey in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For and explanation of these changes, see Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 26, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Monthly), Explanatory Notes.

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 50. Occupation of the Employed Population: 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Occupation	Total	Black	White	Percent Black of total
Total employed	85,936	8,112	76,620	9
White-collar workers	41,738	2,302	38,761	6
Professional and technical	12,338	710	11,368	6
Engineers	1,168	14	1,114	1
Medical and other health	2,082	138	1,866	7
Teachers, except college	2,957	252	2,683	9
Other professional and technical workers	6,131	306	5,425	5
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,941	277	8,562	3
Salaried workers	7,131	205	6,858	3
Self-employed workers	1,810	72	1,703	4
Sales workers	5,417	158	5,203	3
Retail trade	3,072	112	2,917	4
Other industries	2,344	47	2,286	2
Clerical workers	15,043	1,202	13,629	8
Stenographers, typists; and secretaries	4,330	257	4,015	6
Other clerical workers	10,713	864	9,613	8
Blue-collar workers	29,776	3,411	26,029	12
Craft and kindred workers	11,477	769	10,603	7
Carpenters	1,073	52	1,008	5
Construction craft workers, except carpenters	2,353	197	2,133	8
Mechanics and repairers	2,955	172	2,756	6
Metal craft workers	1,206	73	1,128	6
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.	1,457	95	1,350	7
All other craft workers	2,413	180	2,228	7
Operatives, except transport	10,627	1,421	9,075	13
Transport equipment operatives	3,292	459	2,805	14
Drivers, motor vehicles	2,787	369	2,394	13
All other	506	90	411	18
Nonfarm laborers	4,380	763	3,547	17
Construction	808	159	643	20
Manufacturing	1,111	227	873	20
Other industries	2,461	377	2,031	15
Service workers	11,373	2,130	9,037	19
Private household	1,228	458	755	37
Service workers, except private household	10,145	1,672	8,282	17
Cleaning service workers	2,136	579	1,529	27
Food service workers	3,538	400	3,026	11
Health service workers	1,612	361	1,234	22
Personal service workers	1,606	196	1,383	12
Protective service workers	1,254	135	1,110	11
Farm workers	3,048	225	2,793	7
Farmers and farm managers	1,643	51	1,579	3
Farm laborers and supervisors	1,405	174	1,214	12

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 51. Industry of the Employed Population: 1974

(Annual averages)

Major industry group	Black	White	Percent Black of total
Total, employed.....thousands..	8,112	76,620	9
Percent.....	100	100	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	3	4	7
Mining.....	-	1	3
Construction.....	5	7	7
Manufacturing.....	26	24	10
Durable goods.....	15	15	10
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	3	2	13
Nondurable goods.....	11	10	11
Food and kindred products.....	2	2	11
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities.....	7	7	11
Transportation.....	4	4	11
Wholesale trade.....	2	4	6
Retail trade.....	11	17	6
Eating and drinking places.....	3	4	8
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4	6	6
Service industries.....	35	26	12
Personal services, including private household.	10	4	21
Business services.....	2	2	9
Repair services.....	1	1	6
Entertainment and recreation.....	1	1	7
Professional and related services.....	21	18	11
Health services, including hospitals.....	10	6	14
Education.....	9	8	10
Other professional services.....	1	2	4
Public administration.....	7	5	12

- Rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 52. Full-Time Federal Employment, by Pay System and Grade Grouping: 1970 and 1974

Pay system and grade grouping	May 1974				Percent black of total	
	Total	Black	Percent distribution		November 1970	May 1974
			Total	Black		
Total, all pay systems	2,433,485	390,361	(X)	(X)	15.2	16.0
General Schedule and similar pay plans	1,354,451	171,658	100.0	100.0	11.1	12.7
GS-1 to 4	317,605	69,700	23.4	40.6	22.3	21.9
GS-5 to 8	412,483	68,413	30.5	39.9	14.0	16.6
GS-9 to 11	308,315	22,075	22.8	12.9	5.3	7.2
GS-12 to 15	310,705	11,321	22.9	6.6	2.6	3.6
GS-16 to 18	5,343	149	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.8
Wage systems, total[1]	474,086	99,208	100.0	100.0	20.5	20.9
Regular nonsupervisory	365,896	80,462	77.2	81.1	(NA)	22.0
WG-1 to 6	134,029	51,911	28.3	52.3	(NA)	38.7
WG-7 to 9	93,914	17,866	19.8	18.0	(NA)	19.0
WG-10 to 12	132,783	10,527	28.0	10.6	(NA)	7.9
WG-13 to 15	5,170	158	1.1	0.2	(NA)	3.1
Regular leader	14,136	2,711	3.0	2.7	(NA)	19.2
WL-1 to 6	4,288	1,908	0.9	1.9	(NA)	44.5
WL-7 to 9	3,909	555	0.8	0.6	(NA)	14.2
WL-10 to 12	5,759	241	1.2	0.2	(NA)	4.2
WL-13 to 15	180	7	-	-	(NA)	3.9
Regular supervisory	41,217	5,314	8.7	5.4	(NA)	12.9
WS-1 to 6	9,261	3,379	2.0	3.4	(NA)	36.5
WS-7 to 12	28,091	1,862	5.9	1.9	(NA)	6.6
WS-13 to 15	3,525	71	0.7	0.1	(NA)	2.0
WS-16 to 17	340	2	0.1	-	(NA)	0.6
Nonsupervisory, production facilitating (WD)	5,155	205	1.1	0.2	(NA)	4.0
Supervisory, production facilitating (WN)	449	2	0.1	-	(NA)	0.4
Other wage systems	47,233	10,514	10.0	10.6	(NA)	22.3
Postal Service, total[2]	558,946	116,621	100.0	100.0	19.4	20.9
PFS-1 to 5	439,915	97,765	78.7	83.8	20.6	22.2
PFS-6 to 9	47,517	12,096	8.5	10.4	14.9	25.5
PFS-10 to 16	46,421	5,192	8.3	4.5	4.9	11.2
PFS-17 to 19	15,324	960	2.7	0.8	2.6	6.3
PFS-20 to 29	9,641	603	1.7	0.5	5.1	6.3
PFS-30 to 42	128	5	-	-	(X)	3.9
Other pay systems, total	46,002	2,874	(X)	(X)	6.3	6.2

- Rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
X Not applicable.

[1] In 1970-71 the majority of Federal employees under wage systems were converted to one of Coordinated Federal Wage Systems (CFWS)--Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular supervisory. The remaining employees were in "other wage systems."

[2] Includes 4th class postmasters and rural carriers. Also includes both headquarters and field services which were formerly defined as postal service. Approximately 80,000 postal jobs were redefined from full-time to part-time status since May 1973.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Table 53. Full-Time Federal Employment of the Black Population, by Pay System, Grade Grouping, and Sex: August 1974

Pay system and grade grouping	Total black	Black women		
		Number	Percent of all blacks	Percent of all women
Total, all pay systems.....	385,035	165,962	43.1	23.7
General Schedule and similar pay plans, total.....	166,665	106,103	63.7	19.8
GS-1 to 4.....	66,999	50,143	74.8	12.7
GS-5 to 8.....	67,316	45,147	67.1	19.5
GS-9 to 11.....	20,772	8,591	41.4	15.8
GS-12 to 15.....	11,429	2,206	19.3	12.2
GS-16 to 18.....	149	16	10.7	13.3
Wage Systems, total[1].....	96,273	18,812	19.5	50.7
Regular nonsupervisory.....	78,721	14,651	18.6	47.9
WG-1 to 6.....	50,438	13,612	27.0	54.1
WG-7 to 9.....	17,775	874	4.9	20.6
WG-10 to 12.....	10,344	165	1.6	13.9
WG-13 to 15.....	164	-	-	-
Regular leader.....	2,696	395	14.7	54.0
WL-1 to 6.....	1,896	382	20.1	58.1
WL-7 to 9.....	548	12	2.2	16.9
WL-10 to 12.....	243	1	0.4	33.3
WL-13 to 15.....	9	-	-	-
Regular supervisory.....	5,257	650	12.4	54.9
WS-1 to 6.....	3,322	570	17.2	59.0
WS-7 to 12.....	1,870	80	4.3	37.0
WS-13 to 15.....	63	-	-	-
WS-16 to 19.....	2	-	-	-
Nonsupervisory, production facilitating (WD).....	277	-	-	-
Supervisory, production facilitating (WN).....	2	-	-	-
Other wage systems.....	9,370	3,116	33.3	67.5
Postal Service, total[2].....	110,973	33,823	30.5	38.7
Total, other pay systems.....	11,124	7,224	64.9	18.0

Note: These data were extracted from the Central Personnel Data File (CPDF) as of August 31, 1974. Totals vary slightly from the survey (Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, May 1974) data because of differences in the survey date, agency coverage, and the fact that only records with complete data pertinent to the study were used (i.e., minority group designation, grade, pay system, sex, agency, and geographic location).

- Represents zero.

[1] In 1970-71 the majority of Federal employees under wage systems were converted to one of the Coordinated Federal Wage Systems (CFWS)--Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular Supervisory. The remaining employees were in "other wage systems."

[2] Includes 4th class postmasters and rural carriers. Because of irregularities in grade level distributions, only totals are shown. Also includes both headquarters and field services which were formerly defined as postal field service. Approximately 80,000 postal jobs were redefined from full-time to part-time status since May 1973.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Table 54. Persons Who Worked During 1973 and 1974, by Full- and Part-Time Job Status

Extent of employment	1973				1974			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total, all workers..thousands..	5,995	52,375	5,179	36,654	6,011	32,897	5,340	37,500
Percent of population.....	78	85	55	53	76	84	55	54
Percent, all workers.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Full time[1].....	86	88	74	67	85	88	73	67
50 to 52 weeks.....	62	69	45	42	59	68	45	42
27 to 49 weeks.....	14	11	14	12	15	12	14	12
1 to 26 weeks.....	11	8	15	14	11	8	14	13
Part time.....	14	13	26	33	15	12	27	33
50 to 52 weeks.....	4	4	9	11	4	5	9	12
27 to 49 weeks.....	2	3	5	8	3	3	6	8
1 to 26 weeks.....	7	5	12	14	7	5	12	13

[1]Usually worked 35 hours or more a week.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 55. Median Earnings in 1973 of Civilians 14 Years Old and Over, by Occupation of Longest Job, Work Experience, and Sex

(Persons as of the following year)

Occupation	Men		Women		Ratio: Black to white	
	Black	White	Black	White	Men	Women
ALL WORKERS						
Total, with earnings	$5,785	$9,046	$3,030	$3,299	0.64	0.92
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,668	13,142	7,543	6,790	0.74	1.11
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,394	13,831	8,021	5,605	0.68	1.43
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	5,590	(B)	1,408	(B)	(B)
Clerical and kindred workers	8,007	8,905	4,170	4,409	0.90	0.95
Sales workers	4,270	8,952	1,405	1,637	0.48	0.86
Craft and kindred workers	7,346	10,111	4,446	4,357	0.73	1.02
Operatives, including transport workers	6,539	7,985	3,629	3,618	0.82	1.00
Private household workers	(B)	(B)	1,072	364	(B)	2.95
Service workers, except private household	4,562	4,609	2,773	1,663	0.99	1.67
Farm laborers and supervisors	855	1,384	370	463	0.62	0.80
Laborers, except farm	4,052	3,146	(B)	1,938	1.29	(B)
YEAR ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS						
Total, with earnings	7,880	11,516	5,487	6,434	0.68	0.85
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	10,682	14,455	9,015	9,076	0.74	0.99
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,498	14,662	(B)	7,602	0.78	(B)
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	6,824	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Clerical and kindred workers	9,241	10,811	6,522	6,462	0.85	1.01
Sales workers	(B)	12,415	(B)	4,632	(B)	(B)
Craft and kindred workers	8,857	11,387	(B)	6,224	0.78	(B)
Operatives, including transport workers	7,830	9,782	4,824	5,449	0.80	0.89
Private household workers	(B)	(B)	2,232	1,827	(B)	1.22
Service workers, except private household	6,397	8,618	4,595	4,577	0.74	1.00
Farm laborers and supervisors	(B)	5,104	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Laborers, except farm	6,554	8,423	(B)	4,722	0.78	(B)

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 56. Median Earnings of Persons With Work Experience in 1973, by Sex

(Persons 14 years old and over as of following year)

Work experience	Men			Women		
	Black	White	Ratio: Black to white	Black	White	Ratio: Black to white
Worked at full-time job.....	$6,630	$10,184	0.65	$4,107	$4,967	0.83
50 to 52 weeks.....	7,880	11,516	0.68	5,487	6,434	0.85
40 to 49 weeks.....	5,744	7,799	0.74	4,017	4,409	0.91
27 to 39 weeks.....	4,935	5,578	0.88	2,855	3,222	0.89
14 to 26 weeks.....	2,186	2,919	0.75	1,656	1,979	0.84
1 to 13 weeks.....	584	956	0.61	478	593	0.81
Worked at part-time job.....	782	1,092	0.72	802	981	0.82
50 to 52 weeks.....	2,134	1,972	1.09	1,479	2,108	0.70
40 to 49 weeks.....	(B)	2,140	(B)	1,699	1,778	0.96
27 to 39 weeks.....	(B)	1,555	(B)	1,345	1,391	0.97
14 to 26 weeks.....	719	931	0.77	657	789	0.83
1 to 13 weeks.....	306	353	0.87	303	319	0.95

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 57. Extent of Unemployment During 1973 and 1974, by Sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Extent of unemployment	1973				1974			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total who worked or looked for work during the year	6,107	52,748	5,555	37,403	6,198	53,407	5,764	38,483
Percent with unemployment	20	13	22	14	25	16	26	17
Total with unemployment	1,245	6,676	1,226	5,351	1,563	8,647	1,501	6,606
Did not work but looked for work	112	373	376	749	187	510	424	983
With work experience	1,133	6,303	850	4,602	1,376	8,137	1,077	5,623
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Year-round workers[1] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	11	12	6	6	10	14	9	10
Part-year workers[2] with unemployment	89	88	94	94	90	86	91	90
With unemployment of:								
1 to 4 weeks	22	24	33	36	19	22	24	33
5 to 14 weeks	30	35	27	31	33	34	31	30
15 weeks or more	38	30	34	26	38	31	35	27
Percent with 2 spells or more of unemployment	39	33	27	24	40	37	31	27
2 spells	15	15	12	14	19	19	17	15
3 spells or more	24	18	15	11	21	18	34	12

[1]Worked 50 or 51 weeks.
[2]Worked less than 50 weeks.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

Black-Owned Businesses

Advances were made in black entrepreneurship during the 3-year period 1969-72. By 1972 there were 195,000 black-owned business enterprises with total receipts of $7.2 million, representing nearly a 20-percent increase in number of firms and approximately a 60-percent increase in gross receipts since 1969. The considerable increase in gross receipts reflects both the general inflation in prices and some real increase in volume of sales and services.

As in 1969, nearly all black-owned firms operated as sole proprietorships in 1972. Corporations were used least by black entrepreneurs as a legal form of organization (table 58).

Information shown in table 59 on total and black-owned firms (excluding corporations) indicates the extent of black gains relative to the total business market since 1969. Black firms in 1972 remained a marginal sector of the business community in every industry, accounting for about 2.7 percent of all businesses (excluding corporations) in the country, essentially the same proportion as in 1969. A very small increase was noted for gross receipts realized by black firms—1.7 percent of all gross receipts, slightly above the 1.3 percent in 1969.

In 1972, black-owned firms remained highly concentrated in two industry divisions—retail trade and selected services. These firms accounted for 65 percent of all black-owned firms, about the same proportion which existed in 1969. The category "selected services" includes hotels and other lodging places, personal services, business services, automotive repair services, garages, etc. (table 59).

In terms of dollar volume of receipts among black-owned firms, automotive dealers (including service stations) and food stores ranked first and second (table 60).

The preponderance of black-owned firms operated in the South where there were 96,000 such businesses in 1972. However, the greatest percentage increases (1969 to 1972) were noted in the West and Northeast (table 58).

There were 16 States with 5,000 or more black-owned firms in 1972; about half were located outside the South. Three-fourths of the selected 16 States showed an increase of 50 percent or more in gross receipts since 1969. Very high increases (80 percent or more) were noted for Maryland, New York, District of Columbia, Florida, and California. In 1972, California recorded both the largest amount of gross receipts and number of firms of any State. Illinois, though second in rank for gross receipts, was fourth in number of firms; Texas was second in number of firms (table 61).

The seven standard metropolitan statistical areas having the largest number of black-owned firms in 1972 (5,000 or more) accounted for 31 percent of the total number of black-owned firms in the United States and 32 percent of gross receipts of all black-owned firms in the Nation. Gross receipts for the Chicago SMSA were substantially above those for any of the other 6 SMSA's (table 62).

Table 58. Selected Characteristics of Black-Owned Firms: 1969 and 1972

(Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Selected characteristics	1969	1972	Percent change 1969 to 1972	Percent distribution	
				1969	1972
PRESENCE OF PAID EMPLOYEES AND GROSS RECEIPTS					
All firms	163,073	194,986	20	100	100
With paid employees	38,304	31,893	-17	23	16
Without paid employees	124,769	163,093	31	77	84
Average number of paid employees per firm	4	6	50	(X)	(X)
Gross receipts...thousands	$4,474,191	$7,168,491	60	(X)	(X)
Average receipts per firm...thousands	$ 27.4	$ 36.8	34	(X)	(X)
LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION					
All firms	163,073	194,986	20	100	100
Sole proprietorships	148,135	182,530	23	91	94
Partnerships	11,424	8,422	-26	7	4
Corporations	3,514	4,034	15	2	2
REGION OF LOCATION					
All firms[1]	162,050	192,861	19	100	100
South	83,262	96,451	16	51	50
North and West	78,788	96,410	22	49	50
Northeast	21,392	31,611	30	15	16
North Central	36,635	41,400	13	23	21
West	17,761	23,399	32	11	12

Note: Most of the data shown in tables 58 - 62 are from the 1972 and 1969 Surveys of Minority-Owned Businesses. A firm was considered to be black-owned if the sole owner or more than half of the partners were black. A corporation was classified as black-owned if more than 50 percent of the stock was owned by blacks. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for more details.

X Not applicable.

[1]Excludes 1,023 firms in 1969 and 2,125 firms in 1972 whose region of location was not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 59. Number and Gross Receipts of Total and Black-Owned Firms, Excluding Corporations, by Legal Form of Organization and Industry Division: 1972

Legal form of organization and industry division	Number of firms, 1972 (thousands)		Percent black of all firms		Gross receipts, 1972		Gross receipts--percent black of all firms	
	Total[1]	Black-owned	1972	1969	Total (millions of dollars)	Black-owned	1972	1969
ALL INDUSTRIES	7,053	191	2.7	2.6	289,318	4,953	1.7	1.3
Legal Form of Organization								
Sole proprietorship	6,308	183	2.9	2.7	205,989	4,144	2.0	1.4
Partnership	745	8	1.1	1.7	83,329	809	1.0	0.9
Industry Division								
Construction	865	20	2.3	2.0	36,564	612	1.7	1.1
Manufacturing	233	4	1.5	1.2	13,605	150	1.1	0.7
Transportation and public utilities	358	22	6.0	5.5	9,468	369	3.9	2.3
Wholesale trade	378	2	0.4	0.4	43,113	239	0.6	0.4
Retail trade	[2]1,991	56	2.8	2.4	117,750	2,359	2.0	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	955	8	0.8	0.9	30,490	175	0.6	0.4
Selected services	1,950	68	3.5	3.3	30,489	870	2.9	2.1
Other industries and not classified	322	14	4.3	5.8	7,839	179	2.3	3.3

Note: Data for corporations were excluded from the universe because comparable data for all corporations were unavailable from Internal Revenue Service.

[1] Data are from IRS Statistics of Income series.
[2] Includes "wholesale and retail trade not allocated by industry."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 60. Ten Largest Major Industry Groups of Black-Owned Firms by Gross Receipts: 1972

(Rank according to gross receipts in 1972)

Rank	Industry group	Firms (number)	Gross receipts ($1,000)	Percent distribution	
				Firms	Gross receipts
	Ten largest major industries.....	117,885	4,791,507	100	100
1	Automotive dealers and service stations...	7,287	951,427	6	20
2	Food stores.....	12,271	649,025	10	14
3	Eating and drinking places.....	15,154	536,547	13	11
4	Special trade contractors.....	16,352	535,431	14	11
5	Miscellaneous retail trade.....	16,441	487,416	14	10
6	Wholesale trade--durable goods.....	1,236	449,263	1	9
7	Personal services.....	35,473	355,130	30	7
8	Wholesale trade--nondurable goods.....	318	300,487	-	6
9	Trucking and warehousing.....	10,187	294,464	9	6
10	General building contractors.....	3,166	232,317	3	5

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 61. Number and Gross Receipts of Black-Owned Firms for Selected States, 1972, and Percent Change, 1969 to 1972

(Data shown for States with 5,000 or more black-owned firms. States ranked according to gross receipts in 1972. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Rank	Area	1972			Percent change, 1969 to 1972	
		Firms (number)	Gross receipts		Firms	Gross receipts
			Amount ($1,000)	Percent of U.S. total		
	United States	194,986	7,168,491	100	20	60
	Selected States	153,642	5,654,300	79	19	65
1	California	19,282	703,512	10	31	81
2	Illinois	11,458	609,423	8	12	56
3	Texas	15,011	483,920	7	18	68
4	New York	14,377	466,363	7	55	92
5	Michigan	7,964	401,511	6	15	49
6	Pennsylvania	7,579	344,606	5	-1	70
7	Ohio	10,524	332,793	5	14	46
8	Florida	8,750	331,714	5	21	84
9	Georgia	8,310	327,804	5	24	71
10	Louisiana	7,958	323,257	5	15	44
11	North Carolina	8,082	288,783	4	9	50
12	New Jersey	6,143	255,169	4	7	50
13	Maryland	7,019	244,843	3	25	99
14	Virginia	8,173	234,538	3	7	45
15	District of Columbia	7,102	155,877	2	13	90
16	South Carolina	5,910	150,187	2	20	64

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 62. Number and Gross Receipts of Black-Owned Firms for Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1972, and Percent Change, 1969 to 1972

(Data shown for SMSA's with 5,000 or more black-owned firms. SMSA's ranked according to gross receipts in 1972)

Rank	Area	1972			Percent change, 1969 to 1972	
		Firms (number)	Gross receipts			
			Amount ($1,000)	Percent of U.S. total	Firms	Gross receipts
	United States	194,986	7,168,491	100	20	60
	Selected standard metropolitan statistical areas	59,684	2,268,272	32	23	71
1	Chicago, Ill.	9,718	533,643	7	11	61
2	New York, N.Y.-N.J.	11,282	363,724	5	46	82
3	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	11,057	358,533	5	33	70
4	Detroit, Mich.	6,146	335,855	5	13	48
5	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	6,278	273,515	4	1	80
6	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	9,726	251,074	3	25	104
7	Houston, Tex.	5,477	151,928	2	27	82

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

IV Education

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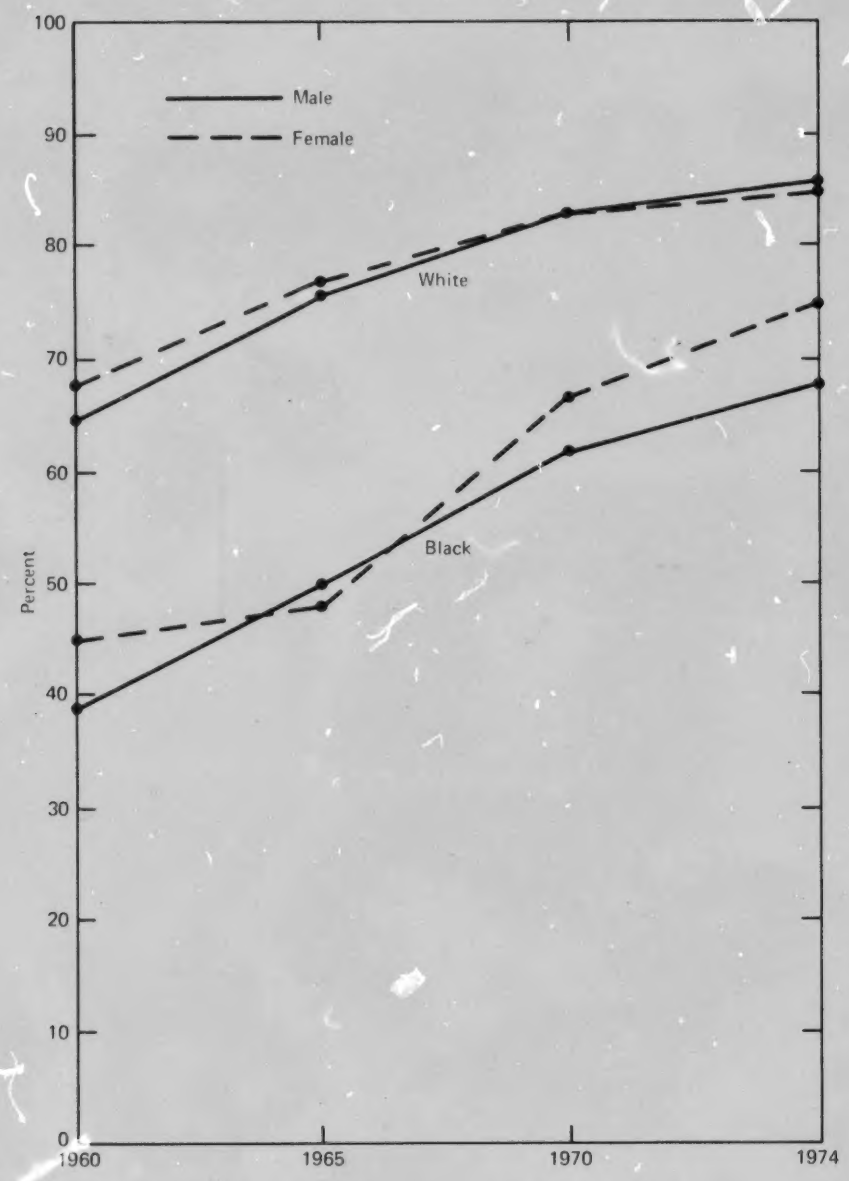
FIGURE 6. Percent of Persons 20 to 24 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of High School or More, by Sex: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1974



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

In 1974, about 700,000 black students were enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten and 4.6 million in elementary school (grades 1 to 8); another 2.1 million were in high school (grades 9 to 12) and 800,000 in college. Following the national trend, the number of black students enrolled at the elementary school level has declined since the beginning of the decade. This decline reflects the decrease in the elementary school-age population as the result of fewer births.

Between 1970 and 1974, there was a striking increase among blacks at the college level, where a 56 percent growth in enrollment was noted. For whites, the most dominant growth (about 50 percent) occurred at the nursery school level (table 63).

For both blacks and whites, nearly universal school enrollment still existed in 1974 at the compulsory attendance ages, 6 to 15 years. Also, for some age groups outside the compulsory attendance ages, the enrollment rates for black students have approximated those for whites. By 1974, the proportion of 5-year old black children enrolled was 87 percent, about the same level as that for whites (90 percent). Just 4 years ago, the figure for blacks had lagged below that for whites by at least 9 percentage points. The gains by blacks may be due, in part, to the increased availability of kindergarten to blacks since more public education systems, especially those in the South, have included kindergarten. In addition, among those 16 to 17 years of age, the proportion attending school was about the same for blacks and whites--about 88 percent (table 64).

Within the last 4 years, the college enrollment rates for young black men have continued to climb, whereas those for black women appear to have leveled off. Consequently, in 1974 there is some evidence that a higher proportion of young black men than women were enrolled in college--20 compared with 16 percent, respectively (table 65).

For both blacks and whites, college attendance for young adults (18 to 24 years old) tends to increase with family income.[1] However, at the $10,000 and over income level, a higher proportion of white than black families (with (a) family member (s) 18 to 24 years old) had a member enrolled in college--45 and 33 percent, respectively. Among families with incomes under $5,000, about the same proportion of black and white families (17 percent) had at least one member enrolled in college (table 66).

---

[1] Income data are based on respondent's estimate of total family money income received for the preceding 12 months and excludes families for whom no income information was obtained. Consequently, the income levels may be understated compared with income data collected from the March CPS, which are based on responses to eight direct questions asked of all persons and include allocation for nonresponse.

Table 63. School Enrollment of Persons 3 to 34 Years Old, by Level: 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Level of school and race	1970	1974	Percent change, 1970 to 1974
BLACK			
Total enrolled	7,307	8,215	12.4
Nursery school	178	227	27.5
Kindergarten	426	463	8.7
Elementary school	4,868	4,585	-5.8
High school	1,834	2,125	15.9
College	522	814	55.9
WHITE			
Total enrolled	44,960	50,992	13.4
Nursery school	893	1,340	50.1
Kindergarten	2,706	2,745	1.4
Elementary school	28,638	26,051	-9.0
High school	12,723	13,073	2.8
College	6,759	7,781	15.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 64. Percent Enrolled in School, by Age: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Age	Black			White		
	1965	1970	1974	1965	1970	1974
3 and 4 years	[1]12	23	29	10	20	29
5 years	59	72	87	72	81	90
6 to 15 years	99	99	99	99	99	99
16 and 17 years	84	86	87	88	91	88
18 and 19 years	40	40	44	47	49	43
20 to 24 years	9	14	17	20	23	22

[1]Includes persons of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 65. College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old by Sex: 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and college enrollment	Black		White	
	1970	1974	1970	1974
BOTH SEXES				
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	2,692	3,105	19,608	22,141
Number enrolled in college	416	555	5,305	5,589
Percent of total	15	18	27	25
MALE				
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	1,220	1,396	9,053	10,722
Number enrolled in college	192	280	3,096	3,035
Percent of total	16	20	34	28
FEMALE				
Total persons, 18 to 24 years	1,471	1,709	10,555	11,419
Number enrolled in college	225	277	2,209	2,555
Percent of total	15	16	21	22

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 66. Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old, by College Enrollment Status and Family Income: 1974

Enrollment status and race	Total reporting on family income	Family income in 1973				
		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over		
				Total	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
BLACK						
Total, 18 to 24 years...thousands..	1,653	668	525	463	270	193
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in college.....	25	17	30	33	26	42
Not enrolled in college.....	75	83	70	67	74	58
High school graduate.....	46	27	49	54	56	50
Not high school graduate.....	29	46	21	14	18	8
WHITE						
Total, 18 to 24 years...thousands..	9,320	855	1,702	6,760	2,422	4,338
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in college.....	39	17	27	45	37	50
Not enrolled in college.....	61	83	73	55	63	50
High school graduate.....	48	44	53	47	52	45
Not high school graduate.....	13	39	21	7	11	5

Note: Universe includes only persons reporting on family income, and excludes family heads, wives, and other family members who are married, spouse present.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

EDUCATION

Educational Attainment

Young blacks have continued to make advances in education in the 1970's. Moreover, the educational differentials between black and white young adults narrowed, continuing a pattern which began in the 1960's. The proportion of high school graduates rose faster for blacks than for whites between 1970 and 1974, narrowing the gap. Yet in 1974, there was still a noticeable difference between blacks and whites (20 to 24 years old) in the proportion completing high school—72 percent versus 85 percent, respectively (table 67).

Between 1970 and 1974, there is some evidence that black adults 25 to 34 years old continued to make gains in completing their college education. However, in 1974, the comparable proportion of white adult college graduates (21 percent) was about two and one-half times larger than the proportion for blacks (8 percent) (table 68).

Table 67. Level of Schooling Completed by Persons 20 to 24 Years Old, by Sex: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1974

Level of schooling and year	Total		Male		Female	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Percent completed 4 years of high school or more:						
1960	42	66	[1]39	65	[1]45	68
1965	49	76	50	76	48	77
1970	65	83	62	83	67	83
1974	72	85	68	86	75	85
Percent completed 1 year of college or more:						
1960	12	25	[1]12	28	[1]13	22
1965	15	31	14	36	15	26
1970	23	39	23	44	23	35
1974	27	43	25	46	29	40

[1]Includes persons of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 66. Percent of Population 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of College or More, by Sex: 1960, 1966, 1970, and 1974

Year	Black			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960	4.1	4.1	4.0	11.9	15.8	8.3
1966	5.7	5.2	6.1	14.6	18.9	10.4
1970	6.1	5.8	6.4	16.6	20.9	12.3
1974	8.1	8.8	7.6	21.0	24.9	17.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Characteristics of Postsecondary Students

Nearly 680,000 blacks 16 to 34 years old were students in some type of postsecondary school in 1973, constituting about 9 percent of all blacks in that age span. For whites, the comparable figure was about 7.7 million, or about 14 percent of that age group.

The largest component (549,000) of black postsecondary students were enrolled in colleges or universities. Slightly more than 100,000 blacks were attending vocational schools, reported primarily as business or commercial, technical, and vocational or trade schools.

Selected data on students enrolled in postsecondary schools (i.e., schools providing training beyond high school) were collected as a supplement to the Census Bureau's October 1973 Current Population Survey (CPS).

Some differences between black and white enrollment by type of schooling were apparent. Black students were more likely than white students to be enrolled in vocational educational institutions and less likely to be in universities. On the other hand, the proportion of blacks enrolled in 4-year colleges (20 percent) was very similar to that for whites. However, black students were predominantly in public 4-year colleges, whereas white students were enrolled equally in public and private 4-year colleges (table 69).

Information on the financial status and sources of income of students also was gathered in this special CPS supplement. Contrary to general assumptions about the dependence of postsecondary students upon their parents, the majority of postsecondary students considered themselves financially independent of their parents.[2] This situation was also true for blacks—60 percent of the black students reported that they were financially independent. However, this independence among black students varied considerably by the type of school in which they were enrolled. For example, 78 percent of vocational school students, but only 47 percent of 4-year college students considered themselves financially independent. This pattern for blacks followed the same trend observed for all postsecondary students.

A larger proportion of black students who were dependent upon parental support than those who were financially independent were attending universities and 4-year colleges, where expenses are usually higher (median education expenses, excepted). This suggests that parental assistance enabled more of these black students to enroll at this higher level of schooling (table 70).

Postsecondary students used a number of sources of income to defray their educational and living expenses. However, most sources were used by only a small segment of the students. Among black students, the sources most often reported were personal earnings (40 percent), parents, and personal savings. Black students relied upon these sources to a lesser degree than all postsecondary students.

Generally, no loan, grant, or scholarship program, considered singly, affected a large proportion of all black students, but combined they affected a substantial number. And black students were more likely than all students to use all of these programs.

Among the grants and scholarships, the most common sources used by blacks were Educational Opportunity Grants,[3] Veterans Administration benefits, and State and local scholarships and grants. National Defense Student Loans were used to a greater extent than personal loans by black students (table 71).

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[2] "Financially dependent" or "independent" is a self-determined status, i.e., based on the response of students to a question which asked directly if they considered themselves to be financially independent of their parents.

[3] The figure for Educational Opportunity Grants may not include all students who received grants in 1973, because the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program was begun in summer 1973 and many students were likely not to have been informed about their application until after the survey date.

Table 69. Postsecondary School Enrollment of Persons 16 to 34 Years Old, by Type of School: 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	All races	Black	White
PERSONS 16 TO 34 YEARS OLD			
Total	61,546	7,152	53,464
Postsecondary students	8,524	678	7,659
Percent of total	14	9	14
Enrolled in college	7,354	549	6,639
University	4,032	252	3,698
4-year college	1,570	134	1,386
2-year college	1,752	163	1,555
Enrolled in vocational education school	1,170	128	1,020
Postsecondary Students			
Total	8,524	678	7,659
Percent	100	100	100
Enrolled in college	86	81	87
University	47	37	48
4-year college	18	20	18
2-year college	21	24	20
Enrolled in vocational education school	14	19	13
College students, excluding university			
Total	3,322	297	2,941
Percent	100	100	100
Enrolled in 4-year college	47	45	47
Public	25	36	23
Private	21	8	23
Enrolled in 2-year college	53	55	53
Public	48	47	48
Private	3	5	3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 70. Postsecondary Students 16 Years Old and Over, by Type of School and Financial Independence: 1973

Subject	All schools	University	College		Vocational education school
			4-year	2-year	
ALL STUDENTS					
Total.....thousands..	9,667	4,375	1,715	2,075	1,502
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100
Financially dependent.....	46	50	60	38	27
Financially independent.....	54	49	39	61	72
Percent, by type of institution	100	45	18	21	16
Financially dependent.....	100	50	23	18	9
Financially independent.....	100	42	13	25	21
Median Expected Educational Expenses					
Total.....	$784	$910	$1,318	$410	$533
Financially dependent.....	1,040	1,062	1,727	600	909
Financially independent.....	576	744	806	307	414
BLACK STUDENTS					
Total.....thousands..	789	279	150	202	158
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100
Financially dependent.....	39	47	51	33	20
Financially independent.....	60	52	47	64	78
Percent, by type of institution	100	35	19	26	20
Financially dependent.....	100	43	25	22	10
Financially independent.....	100	31	15	28	26
Median Expected Educational Expenses					
Total.....	$745	$1,077	$1,278	$378	$538
Financially dependent.....	935	1,091	1,335	432	34[illegible]
Financially independent.....	659	1,077	1,141	362	597

Note: In this table "financially dependent" or "independent" is a self-determined status, i.e., based on the response of students to a question which asked directly if they considered themselves to be financially independent of their parents.

Expected educational expenses were for the period July 1973 to June 1974, and include tuition and fees, books and supplies, and transportation to and from class. Room and board are not included here as educational expenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 71. Source of Income for Postsecondary Students 16 Years Old and Over: 1973

Source of income	All students		Black students		Percent Black of all students
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent	
Total students	9,673	100	789	100	8
With income from specific source:					
Personal savings	3,254	34	170	22	5
Earnings while taking courses	4,855	50	316	40	7
Spouses earnings or savings	1,809	19	125	16	7
Parents	3,924	41	211	27	5
College work-study program	441	5	93	12	21
National Defense student loan	524	5	81	10	15
Educational Opportunity grant	323	3	88	11	27
Federal guaranteed student loan program	513	5	52	7	10
Basic educational opportunity grant	105	1	19	2	18
Veterans Administration benefits	1,146	12	94	12	8
Personal loan	370	4	43	5	12
State scholarship or grant	775	8	74	9	10
Local scholarship or grant	699	7	62	8	9
Social Security benefits	395	4	59	7	15
Public assistance	104	1	25	3	24
Educational expenses from employer	488	5	24	3	5
Other sources	811	8	79	10	10
Not reported	246	3	32	4	13

Note: Detailed figures may not add to totals because some students received income from more than one source.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

V Family and Fertility

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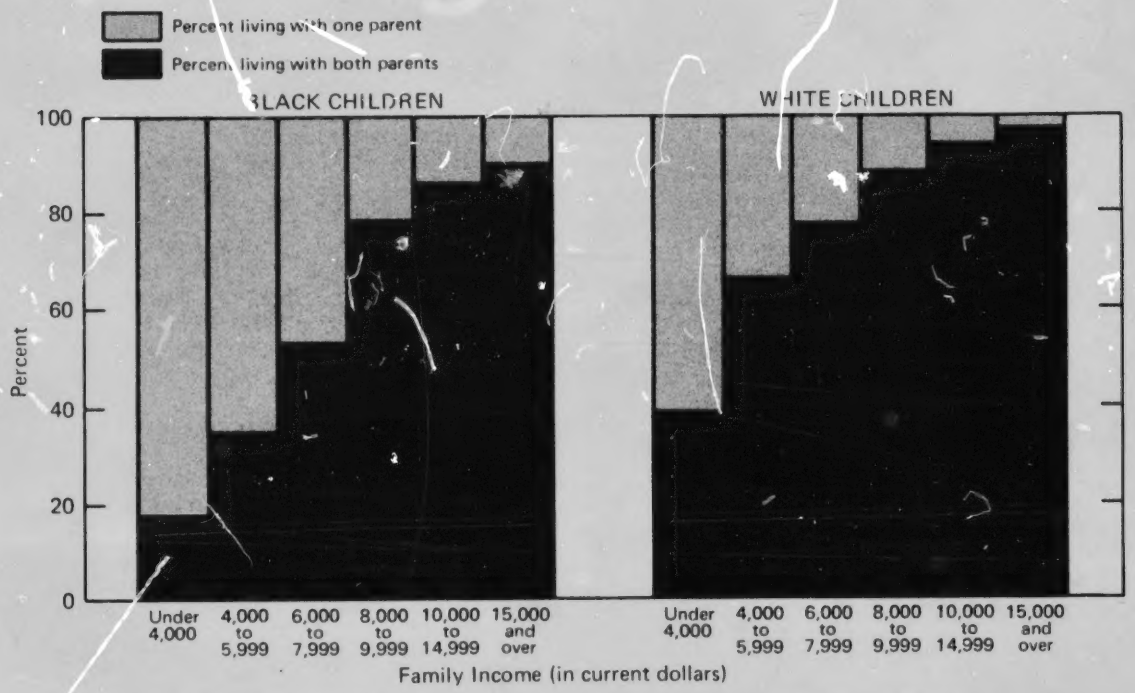
FIGURE 7. Own Children Under 18 by Presence of Parents and Family Income in 1973



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

FAMILY

Structure and Composition

The proportion of black families with a husband and wife present continued its downward movement during the first half of the 1970 decade. In 1975, of the 5.5 million black families, about 61 percent had both spouses present; in 1970, the proportion was 68 percent. Conversely, the proportion of black families headed by a woman (with no spouse present) climbed from 28 to 35 percent. The proportion has been at about the 35 percent level for the last 3 years. White female heads as a percentage of all white families inched upward from 9 percent in 1970 to about 11 percent in 1975 (table 72).

From the beginning of the decade to 1974, the number of black women who were heads of their own families increased by one-half million, or 37 percent; white female heads rose by nearly 700,000, or 16 percent. Some possible explanations for the rise in the total number of female family heads are suggested in a Census Bureau study. A few of the explanations cited are—high divorce and separation rates, the retention of children by unwed mothers, greater economic independence resulting from the increased incidence of labor force participation among women, and the availability of public assistance programs.[1] The influence of some of these factors is exhibited by changes which have occurred in the distribution of certain characteristics, namely the marital status, age, and the presence of children of female heads.

A greater proportion of black female family heads were either single or divorced (taken together) in 1974 than in 1970. This group has also increased faster than all black female heads. Furthermore, black women who were heads of families tended to be younger in 1974, on the average, than in 1970, as evidenced by the larger proportion who were under 35 years old—the increase was from 35 percent in 1970 to 40 percent in 1974. There is some evidence that more black female heads now have children to support—in 1974, about 70 percent of black female heads had children compared with 67 percent in 1970. Moreover, about 3.2 million black children were in families headed by women in 1974, compared with 2.6 million in 1970 (tables 73 and 74).

---

[1] See **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 50, "Female Family Heads," pages 1 and 2.

Table 72 Percent Distribution of Families by Type: 1965 and 1970 to 1975

Year and race	All families (thousands)	Percent of all families			
		Total	Husband-wife	Other male head	Female head[1]
BLACK					
1965[2]	4,752	100.0	73.1	3.2	23.7
1970	4,774	100.0	68.1	3.7	28.2
1971	4,928	100.0	65.6	3.8	30.6
1972[3]	5,157	100.0	63.8	4.4	31.8
1973[3]	5,265	100.0	61.4	4.0	34.6
1974[3]	5,440	100.0	61.8	4.2	34.0
1975[3]	5,498	100.0	60.9	3.9	35.3
WHITE					
1965	43,081	100.0	88.6	2.4	9.0
1970	45,022	100.0	88.7	2.3	9.1
1971	46,535	100.0	88.3	2.3	9.4
1972[3]	47,641	100.0	88.2	2.3	9.4
1973[3]	48,477	100.0	87.8	2.5	9.6
1974[3]	48,919	100.0	87.7	2.4	9.9
1975[3]	49,451	100.0	86.9	2.6	10.5

Note: Most of the tables in this section show data on families for the year 1974. Figures on families from the March 1975 Current Population Survey, which recently became available, have been included in this table in this section.

A family consists of two or more persons living together and related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

[1]Female heads of families include widowed, divorced, and single women, women whose husbands are in the Armed Forces or otherwise away from home involuntarily, as well as those separated from their husbands through marital discord.

[2]Includes persons of "other" races.

[3]Based on 1970 census population controls. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 73. Marital Status of Female Family Heads: 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Marital status and race	Number (thousands)		Percent change, 1970-1974	Percent distribution	
	1970	1974		1970	1974
BLACK					
Total, female heads.....thousands..	1,349	1,849	37	100	100
With disrupted marriage.....	648	860	33	48	47
Separated.....	456	561	23	34	30
Divorced.....	192	299	56	14	16
Other.....	700	989	41	52	53
Single (never married).....	218	389	78	16	21
Widowed.....	403	536	33	30	29
Husband temporarily absent.....	79	64	-19	6	3
Armed Forces.....	31	10	-68	2	1
Other reasons.....	48	54	13	4	3
WHITE					
Total, female heads.....thousands..	4,185	4,853	16	100	100
With disrupted marriage.....	1,534	2,273	48	37	47
Separated.....	476	715	50	11	15
Divorced.....	1,058	1,558	47	25	32
Other.....	2,651	2,580	-3	63	53
Single (never married).....	385	454	18	9	9
Widowed.....	1,966	1,925	-2	47	40
Husband temporarily absent.....	300	201	-33	7	4
Armed Forces.....	108	25	-77	3	1
Other reasons.....	192	176	-8	5	4

Note: Categories refer to marital status at time of enumeration.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 74. Selected Characteristics of Families Headed by Women: 1970 and 1974

Selected characteristics	Black		White	
	1970	1974	1970	1974
AGE OF FEMALE HEAD				
Total female heads.....thousands..	1,349	1,849	4,185	4,853
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Under 35 years.....	35	40	21	27
35 to 64 years.....	53	48	56	54
65 years and over.....	11	12	23	19
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS				
Total female heads.....thousands..	1,349	1,849	4,185	4,853
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
With own children.....	67	70	48	56
With no own children.....	34	30	52	44
With own children.....thousands..	898	1,289	2,007	2,732
Percent with 2 or more children.....	71	69	61	56
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS				
Total children under 18 years in families headed by women.....	2,645	3,168	4,184	5,343
Percent of all children in families.....	29	39	7	10

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements of Children in Families

The proportion of own black children under 18 living in families with both a mother and father present declined markedly between 1970 and 1974–from 64 to 56 percent, paralleling the rise in the number of black female heads of families.[2] A smaller decline was noted (1970-74) for the comparable group of white children–from 91 to 88 percent (table 75).

In 1974, of the black children not living with both parents, about three-fourths were living with at least one of their parents–generally the mother. Of the nearly 800,000 black children living with neither parent, a majority were being cared for by other relatives.

The presence of a parent in the family unit in which black children lived tended to vary as the age of the child increased. In 1974, younger children were more likely than older children to be in homes where neither parent was present–for children under 3 years, the proportion was 15 percent; for children 6 to 17 years, it had dropped by one-half since 1970 to 7 percent. This reflects the phenomenon which occurs in the black community where children in the early ages are often cared for by grandparents until the parents are able to assume full responsibility for them (table 76).

For blacks, the proportion of children living with both parents varied widely with the income status of the family. In 1974, among families with incomes under $4,000, a small proportion, less than one-fifth of all black children were living with both parents. Among those with income levels of $15,000 and over, nearly all–9 out of 10–black children had both parents present. A similar pattern prevailed for whites, except that the differences between income levels were not as great as those for blacks.

The overall decline (1971 to 1974) noted in the proportion of black children living with both parents occurred only among those families with incomes under $8,000, especially those families with incomes between $4,000 and $7,999 (table 77).

---

[2] "Own" child is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child under 18 years old living in a family with at least one parent present.

Table 75. Total Own Children and Percent of Children Living With Both Parents: 1965 and 1970 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total, own children (thousands)		Percent living with both parents	
	Black	White	Black	White
1965	[1]8,922	58,825	[1]71	91
1970	8,944	58,244	64	91
1971	8,876	58,217	61	90
1972	8,584	57,252	61	89
1973	8,676	56,138	56	89
1974	8,600	55,329	56	88

Note: Universe is own unmarried children under 18 years old living in families with at least one parent present. "Own" child is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a married couple or of a family head or subfamily head.

[1] Includes persons of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 76. Living Arrangements of Children in Families and Marital Status of Parent by Age of Child: 1974

Subject	Total, under 18 years	Age of child		
		Under 3 years	3 to 5 years	6 to 17 years
BLACK				
All children in families.....thousands..	9,378	1,384	1,492	6,504
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Living with two parents.....	52	49	51	52
Living with one parent.....	40	37	41	41
Mother only.....	38	36	40	39
Father only.....	2	1	1	2
Living with neither parent.....	8	15	8	7
Children living with one parent...thousands..	3,774	505	616	2,652
Marital status of parent:				
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Never married.....	20	43	31	13
Married.....	18	42	49	50
Separated.....	42	33	43	44
Divorced.....	18	11	12	20
Widowed.....	14	4	8	17
WHITE				
All children in families.....thousands..	56,184	7,897	8,634	39,654
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Living with two parents.....	87	91	88	86
Living with one parent.....	12	9	11	13
Mother only.....	10	8	10	11
Father only.....	1	-	1	1
Living with neither parent.....	1	1	1	1
Children living with one parent...thousands..	6,544	669	916	4,961
Marital status of parent:				
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Never married.....	4	14	6	2
Married.....	33	52	39	29
Separated.....	25	35	31	23
Divorced.....	44	30	47	45
Widowed.....	20	4	8	24

Note: Universe is all children under 18 years old (regardless of marital status) living in families, but excluding heads and wives of heads of subfamilies.

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 77. Own Children Under 18 Years by Presence of Parents and Family Income: 1971 and 1974

(Income in current dollars and refers to income received during 1970 and 1973)

Year and family income	Own black children			Own white children		
	Total (thousands)	Percent living with--		Total (thousands)	Percent living with--	
		Both parents	One parent		Both parents	One parent
1971						
Under $4,000	2,542	27	73	4,637	52	48
$4,000 to $5,999	1,697	57	43	4,808	74	26
$6,000 to $7,999	1,344	76	24	7,013	87	13
$8,000 to $9,999	1,092	78	22	8,881	94	6
$10,000 and over	2,202	87	13	32,878	97	3
$10,000 to $14,999	1,515	88	12	18,533	97	3
$15,000 and over	687	85	15	14,345	97	3
1974						
Under $4,000	2,031	18	82	3,382	39	61
$4,000 to $5,999	1,472	35	65	3,413	66	34
$6,000 to $7,999	1,273	53	47	4,260	77	23
$8,000 to $9,999	914	78	22	5,321	88	12
$10,000 and over	2,910	88	12	38,949	96	4
$10,000 to $14,999	1,600	86	14	16,179	94	6
$15,000 and over	1,310	90	10	22,770	97	3

Note: Universe is own unmarried children under 18 years old living in families where at least one parent is present.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

FERTILITY

Fertility levels continued to fall in the 1970's. Between 1970 and 1973, total fertility rates declined at about the same pace for black and white women. In 1973, the rate was 2.44 children per black woman and 1.80 per white woman (table 78).

The drop in fertility levels for blacks is illustrated in figures on children already born to black women and on "expected" number of children. The average number of children ever born showed a decided drop among black women under 35 years of age. For example, all black women aged 30 to 34 years had borne an average of 2.5 children, a 17 percent drop from the level of 3.0 in 1970. On the other hand, the average number of children ever born among women 35 to 44 years of age in 1974 remained unchanged, but most of these women had completed their child-bearing years (table 79).

Black wives expect fewer children now than 4 years ago. Among black women 18 to 39 years old, the number of total births expected generally has declined since 1970 (table 80).

There are no apparent differences in lifetime birth expectations between young blacks and whites; in 1974, both black and white women 18 to 24 years old expected an average of 2.2 children. However, since young black women have already had more births to date than the white women, they may not be successful in achieving their expressed expectations. Differentials in expectations between blacks and whites were still observable at ages above 25 years. Here too, black women have already had a larger number of children than white women.

Table 78. Total Fertility Rates: 1960 to 1974

Year	All races	Black and other races	Black	White
1960	3.65	4.52	(NA)	3.53
1961	3.63	4.53	(NA)	3.50
1962	3.47	[1]4.40	(NA)	[1]3.35
1963	3.33	[1]4.27	(NA)	[1]3.20
1964	3.21	4.15	(NA)	3.07
1965	2.93	3.89	(NA)	2.79
1966	2.74	3.61	3.58	2.61
1967	2.57	3.39	3.35	2.45
1968	2.48	3.20	3.13	2.37
1969	2.47	3.15	3.07	2.36
1970	2.48	3.07	3.10	2.39
1971	2.27	2.93	2.91	2.17
1972	2.02	2.65	2.62	1.92
1973	1.90	2.47	2.44	1.80
1974	[2]1.86	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: A total fertility rate is defined as the average number of births that each woman in a synthetic cohort of women would have in her lifetime if, at each year of age, the women experienced the birth rates occurring in the specified calendar year.

NA Not available.
[1]Excludes data for residents of New Jersey.
[2]Bureau of the Census estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 79. Children Ever Born, Per Woman, by Marital Status and Age: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Marital status and age of women	Black			White		
	1965	1970	1974	1965	1970	1974
TOTAL WOMEN[1]						
Total, 15 to 44 years	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
15 to 19 years	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
20 to 24 years	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
25 to 29 years	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.4
30 to 34 years	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3
35 to 39 years	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
40 to 44 years	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
Total, 15 to 44 years	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1
15 to 19 years	(B)	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
20 to 24 years	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9
25 to 29 years	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6
30 to 34 years	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4
35 to 39 years	3.[illegible]	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.9
40 to 44 years	3.[illegible]	3.8	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.2

Note: Data for 1965 and 1974 are from Current Population Survey for month of June; 1970 data are from 1970 census.

-Rounds to zero. B Base too small for rate to be shown.
[1]Includes single women not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 20. Selected Data on Birth Expectations for Reporting Wives, 18 to 39 Years Old, by Age: 1971 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Total, 18 to 39 years	Age of wife			
		18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years
BLACK					
Total number of reporting wives:					
1971	1,306	427	330	276	273
1974	1,465	424	366	323	352
Average number of births to date:					
1971	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.5	4.1
1974	2.4	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.6
Average number of total births expected:					
1971	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.2
1974	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.6
WHITE					
Total number of reporting wives:					
1971	15,949	4,523	4,139	3,652	3,635
1974	17,054	4,551	4,598	4,209	3,696
Average number of births to date:					
1971	2.1	0.9	1.9	2.8	3.1
1974	1.9	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.0
Average number of total births expected:					
1971	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2
1974	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

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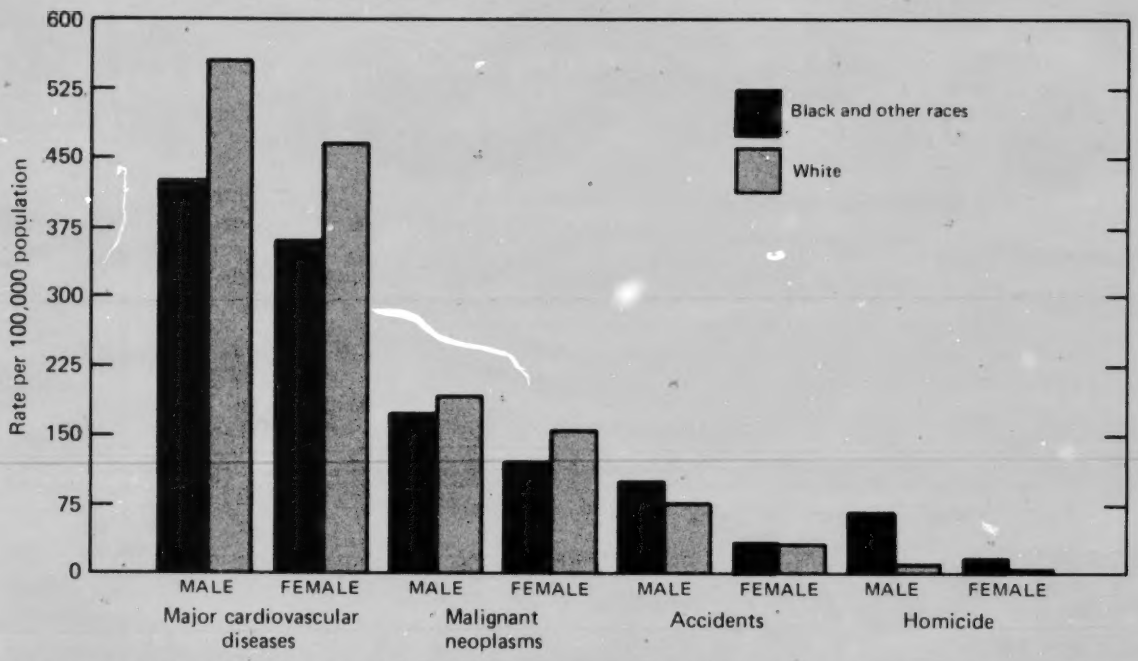

Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, National Center for Health Statistics

HEALTH

Mortality

Life expectancy for blacks continues to be lower than that for whites.[1] Among blacks, the average life expectancy at birth in 1973 was 61.9 years for males and 70.1 years for females; corresponding figures for whites were 68.4 and 76.1. For both black males and females, life expectancy increased slightly more than 0.5 years between 1970 and 1973; for black males, this was an improvement over the 1960 decade when life expectancy remained unchanged (table 81).

The modest improvement in longevity for black persons in the 1970's reflects the drops which have occurred in the age-specific death rates. For example, over the 3-year period, 1970 to 1973, age-specific death rates for black females showed declines for most age groups. The most striking reduction occurred among the black population under 1 year of age—death rates declined by 19 percent for males and 16 percent for females.

Age-specific death rates in 1973 generally remained higher for blacks than for whites (table 82).

Death rates for most of the leading causes of death among black men and women showed modest to substantial declines during the first 3 years of the 1970's. Slight reductions were noted for major cardiovascular diseases (the leading cause of death) and accidents; the drops were especially pronounced for influenza and pneumonia (about 20 percent) and diseases associated with early infancy (about 28 percent). Among the exceptions to this pattern for blacks were malignant neoplasms (the second leading cause of death for both men and women) and homicide, a high ranking cause among the men, which registered increases between 1970 and 1973 (table 83).

---

[1] In this section, the term "black" is used in the text although the data are for "black and other races." Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

Table 81. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex: 1959-1961, 1970, and 1973

(Additional years of life expected)

Year and age	Male			Female		
	Black and other races	White	Difference in years of life	Black and other races	White	Difference in years of life
1959-61[1]						
0 years (at birth)	61.5	67.6	-6.1	66.5	74.2	-7.7
1 year	63.5	68.3	-4.8	68.1	74.7	-6.6
15 years	50.4	54.9	-4.5	54.9	61.2	-6.3
25 years	41.4	45.7	-4.3	45.4	51.5	-6.1
40 years	28.7	31.7	-3.0	32.2	37.1	-4.9
65 years	12.8	13.0	-0.2	15.1	15.9	-0.8
1970						
0 years (at birth)	61.3	68.0	-6.7	69.4	75.6	-6.2
1 year	62.5	68.4	-5.9	70.4	75.8	-5.4
15 years	49.2	54.9	-5.7	57.0	62.2	-5.2
25 years	40.6	45.8	-5.2	47.5	52.5	-5.0
40 years	28.6	31.9	-3.3	34.2	38.3	-4.1
65 years	13.3	13.1	-0.2	16.4	17.1	-0.7
1973						
0 years (at birth)	61.9	68.4	-6.5	70.1	76.1	-6.0
1 years	62.8	68.6	-5.8	70.8	76.1	-5.3
15 years	49.5	55.1	-5.6	57.4	62.5	-5.1
25 years	40.8	46.0	-5.2	47.9	52.8	-4.9
40 years	28.7	32.2	-3.5	34.4	38.5	-4.1
65 years	13.1	13.2	-0.1	16.2	17.3	-1.1

[1]3-year average.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 82. Death Rates for the Population, by Age and Sex: 1970 and 1973

(Age specific death rates per 1,000 population in specified group)

Sex and age	Black and other races		White	
	1970[1]	1973	1970[1]	1973
MALE				
Crude death rate[2]	11.3	10.8	10.8	10.7
Age adjusted	11.3	[3]10.9	10.8	[3]10.6
Under 1 year	41.0	33.4	20.9	17.8
1 to 4 years	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8
5 to 14 years	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
15 to 24 years	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.8
25 to 34 years	5.1	5.0	1.7	1.8
35 to 44 years	8.9	8.2	3.4	3.2
45 to 54 years	16.6	15.9	8.8	8.4
55 to 64 years	30.8	30.7	21.9	21.2
65 to 74 years	55.1	54.6	47.9	46.5
75 to 84 years	89.8	89.7	100.4	102.1
85 years and over	134.5	136.1	200.8	204.4
FEMALE				
Crude death rate[2]	7.8	7.6	8.1	8.2
Age adjusted	7.8	[3]7.4	8.1	[3]7.9
Under 1 year	32.3	27.0	15.9	13.4
1 to 4 years	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
5 to 14 years	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
15 to 24 years	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
25 to 34 years	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.8
35 to 44 years	5.0	4.4	1.9	1.8
45 to 54 years	9.8	9.3	4.6	4.4
55 to 64 years	18.9	18.2	10.1	10.0
65 to 74 years	36.9	36.6	24.6	23.2
75 to 84 years	63.4	62.9	66.4	65.8
85 years and over	114.0	111.2	164.4	166.9

[1]Rates for 1970 revised by the Bureau of the Census to be consistent with population estimates by age as published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 519, p. 29.

[2]Unadjusted for differences in age structure.

[3]Standardized on the age distribution of the 1970 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics; and, U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 83. Death Rates for Selected Causes, by Sex: 1970 and 1973

(Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 population in specified group)

Cause of death and race	1970		1973	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
All causes	1,115.9	775.3	1,084.6	755.4
Major cardiovascular diseases	438.8	367.9	425.4	361.7
Diseases of heart	310.2	241.0	305.9	239.7
Hypertension	8.4	6.9	6.1	5.8
Cerebrovascular disease	101.6	103.5	96.1	99.9
Arteriosclerosis	8.9	8.9	8.5	9.2
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	161.0	110.0	170.1	117.9
Accidents	105.0	35.5	98.5	33.6
Influenza and pneumonia	48.9	30.1	39.7	24.1
Diabetes mellitus	17.5	27.9	18.2	28.2
Cirrhosis of liver	24.6	14.6	26.6	15.2
Suicide	8.5	2.9	10.0	3.0
Homicide	60.8	12.3	65.8	14.6
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	51.4	35.6	36.8	25.7
WHITE				
All causes	1,086.7	812.6	1,071.2	823.0
Major cardiovascular diseases	566.8	454.9	555.7	465.1
Diseases of heart	438.3	313.8	430.9	319.4
Hypertension	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1
Cerebrovascular disease	93.5	109.8	91.2	113.7
Arteriosclerosis	14.6	18.4	13.8	19.1
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	185.1	149.4	189.6	153.0
Accidents	77.2	33.1	75.9	32.7
Influenza and pneumonia	33.7	25.9	32.6	26.7
Diabetes mellitus	15.7	20.8	14.9	19.9
Cirrhosis of liver	20.1	10.0	20.5	10.1
Suicide	18.0	7.1	18.8	7.0
Homicide	6.8	2.1	8.3	2.8
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	21.9	14.5	14.6	9.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 84. Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates: 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965, and 1970 to 1973

(Per 1,000 live births)

Year	Black and other races				White			
	Maternal	Infant			Maternal	Infant		
		Under 1 year	Under 28 days	28 days to 11 months		Under 1 year	Under 28 days	28 days to 11 months
1940.....	7.6	73.8	39.7	34.1	3.2	43.2	27.2	16.0
1950.....	2.2	44.5	27.5	16.9	0.6	26.8	19.4	7.4
1960.....	1.0	43.2	26.9	16.4	0.3	22.9	17.2	5.7
1965.....	0.8	40.3	25.4	14.9	0.2	21.5	16.1	5.4
1970.....	0.6	30.9	21.4	9.5	0.1	17.8	13.8	4.0
1971.....	0.5	28.5	19.6	8.9	0.1	17.1	13.0	4.0
1972.....	0.4	27.7	19.2	8.5	0.1	16.4	12.4	4.0
1973.....	0.3	26.2	17.9	8.3	0.1	15.8	11.8	4.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

HEALTH

Health Care and Insurance Coverage

Black persons were less likely than white persons to have visited a physician or dentists in 1973.[2] About 70 percent of the black population made at least one visit to a physician; only one-third made a visit to a dentist.

Visitation at a doctor's or dentist's office was associated with the income level of black families. A lower proportion of those in the under $5,000 income category than those at the $10,000 and over income level made at least one visit to a physician or dentist in 1973. Furthermore, black persons with lower family incomes were less likely to have received care of a physician in the office but were more likely to have received care in a clinic than blacks with higher family incomes.

For both races, the usual pattern of increased visits to a physician by elderly persons was evident (table 85).

Black persons under 65 years of age in 1972 were less likely to have hospital insurance coverage than whites—about 3 out of 5 blacks compared with 4 out of 5 whites. With the introduction of Medicare, almost all persons 65 years old and over have health insurance coverage.[3]

Hospital insurance coverage for black persons varied substantially by income level. In 1972, among the $10,000 and over income group, 85 percent of blacks had hospital coverage, more than double the 31 percent at the under $5,000 income level. Similar patterns were apparent for surgical insurance coverage (table 86).

---

[2] In this section, the term "black" is used in the text although the data are for "black and other races."

[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**, Volume 21, No. 9, Supplement 2, December 18, 1972.

Table 85. Selected Characteristics of Population With One or More Physician or Dentist Visits, by Family Income: 1973

Subject	Total	Family income		
		Under $5,000	$5000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
Total persons.....thousands..	[1]25,991	8,788	7,481	7,202
Percent with one or more visits to:				
Physician.....	71	70	69	75
Dentist.....	34	29	34	42
Total physician visits.....thousands..	116,802	44,946	30,564	33,086
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Home.....	1	-	-	-
Physician's office.....	60	54	62	69
Hospital clinic[2].....	23	27	23	17
Other and unknown.....	16	19	13	13
Average number of physician visits per person:				
Total.....	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.6
Under 65 years.....	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.5
65 years and over.....	7.0	6.9	8.1	9.3
WHITE				
Total persons.....thousands..	[1]179,808	26,121	44,141	97,265
Percent with one or more visits to:				
Physician.....	75	75	73	76
Dentist.....	51	34	42	60
Total physician visits.....thousands..	914,208	154,765	218,643	489,209
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Home.....	1	2	1	1
Physician's office.....	70	69	73	69
Hospital clinic[2].....	9	11	9	9
Other and unknown.....	19	19	17	21
Average number of physician visits per person:				
Total.....	5.1	5.9	5.0	5.0
Under 65 years.....	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.0
65 years and over.....	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.0

Note: The data presented in this table are from the Health Interview Survey conducted during 1973. The family income refers to the total of all income received by members of the family in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview.

- Rounds to zero.
[1]Includes persons who did not report family income.
[2]Includes hospital emergency room.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 86. Persons Under 65 Years of Age by Hospital and Surgical Insurance Coverage, by Age and Family Income: 1972

Subject	Black and other races				White			
	Total	Family income			Total	Family income		
		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
Persons under 65 years..thousands..	21,989	8,941	7,578	5,470	151,647	21,125	46,976	83,546
HOSPITAL INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Total.....thousands..	12,489	2,813	5,026	4,650	121,411	9,464	36,038	75,909
Percent of persons under 65.....	57	31	66	85	80	45	77	91
Percent in each age group with hospital insurance coverage:								
Under 17 years.....	50	26	60	84	78	32	73	90
17 to 24 years.....	54	36	62	76	73	52	72	84
25 to 44 years.....	66	36	73	88	84	40	79	92
45 to 64 years.....	63	38	75	89	84	54	83	93
SURGICAL INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Total.....thousands..	12,210	2,634	4,929	4,647	119,203	9,136	35,301	74,766
Percent of persons under 65.....	56	29	65	85	79	43	75	89
Percent in each age group with surgical insurance coverage:								
Under 17 years.....	49	24	59	84	77	32	72	89
17 to 24 years.....	53	34	61	75	72	50	70	83
25 to 44 years.....	65	33	71	89	82	39	78	91
45 to 64 years.....	61	35	73	88	82	52	81	92

Note: The data presented in this table are from the Health Interview Survey conducted during 1972. The family income refers to the total of all income received by members of the family in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

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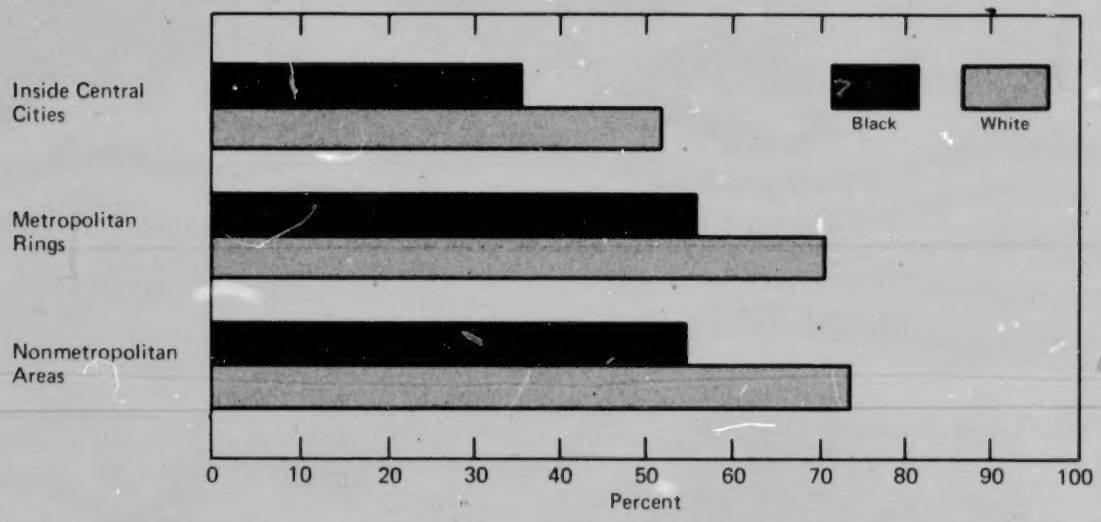
FIGURE 9. Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1973



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

HOUSING

Housing Characteristics

In 1973, about 7 million housing units were occupied by black households and approximately 62.4 million by white households. About 43 percent of black households lived in homes they owned or were buying, a smaller proportion than the comparable figure of 67 percent of white households. The 1973 homeownership rate for blacks was very close to the 1970 level; a slight increase was noted among whites.

Information on housing characteristics in 1973 was obtained from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Owner occupancy rates for black households tended to vary by region. For blacks in the Northeast, only about 3 out of 10 households were buying or owned their own homes; in the South, the comparable proportion was about 5 out of 10 (table 87).

Home ownership rates were higher in nonmetropolitan areas and suburbs (outside central cities) than inside central cities (table 88).

Between 1970 and 1973, only a small proportion of the new housing units were being occupied by black households. There were 7.1 million occupied housing units included in the new construction units that have been added to the housing inventory since April 1, 1970. Of the 7.1 million about 6 percent (or 455,000) were occupied by black households. This is compared with the 10 percent that black households represented of all housholds in 1970.

Black households were acquiring their largest share of the new housing units in the central cities in 1973 but, even here, black households represented only one-eighth of the new households; whereas in 1970 black households accounted for one-fifth of all households in central cities (table 89).

Nationally, 1 in 10 housing units occupied by blacks lacked some or all plumbing facilities; less than 1 out of 20 white households had incomplete plumbing in 1973. Over the decades, the proportion of black housing units in the North and West lacking such facilities has been reduced considerably, so that, by 1973, only 2 percent of the units were categorized as such. However, in the South the proportion was still very high (19 percent) in 1973 (table 90).

Among black households, about 12 percent of the owner-occupied households lived in units with 1.01 or more persons per room in 1973. This was a decline from the comparable figure of 16 percent in 1970. A drop also occurred for renter-occupied households. The number of persons per room is considered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to be a measure of crowding, with a ratio of 1.01 or higher being defined as "crowded" (table 91).

Table 87. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units, by Region: 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Tenure and race of head	United States	South	North and West			
			Total	Northeast	North Central	West
BLACK						
Total occupied units	6,962	3,541	3,421	1,307	1,450	664
Owner occupied	3,024	1,717	1,308	385	639	284
Percent of total	43	48	38	29	44	43
Renter occupied	3,938	1,824	2,114	922	812	380
WHITE[1]						
Total occupied units	62,374	18,052	44,323	15,061	17,394	11,868
Owner occupied	41,629	12,645	28,983	9,288	12,406	7,289
Percent of total	67	70	65	62	71	61
Renter occupied	20,746	5,407	15,338	5,772	4,987	4,579

Note: Data shown in tables 87 through 91 of this section are from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The survey was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[1]Includes heads of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 88. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Tenure and race of head	United States	Metropolitan areas[1]			Non-metropolitan areas
		Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
BLACK					
Total occupied units	6,962	5,436	4,368	1,068	1,526
Owner occupied	3,024	2,178	1,581	597	846
Percent of total	43	40	36	56	55
Renter occupied	3,938	3,258	2,787	471	680
WHITE[2]					
Total occupied units	62,374	42,289	18,125	24,164	20,086
Owner occupied	41,629	26,764	9,506	17,258	14,865
Percent of total	67	63	52	71	74
Renter occupied	20,746	15,525	8,619	6,906	5,221

[1]Standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1970.
[2]Includes head of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 89. Tenure of New Construction Housing Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1973

(Universe restricted to units built April 1970 or later)

Tenure and race of head	United States	Metropolitan areas[1]			Nonmetropolitan areas
		Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
TOTAL					
Total occupied units	7,106	4,648	1,556	3,092	2,458
Owner occupied	4,685	2,634	635	1,998	2,051
Percent of total	66	57	41	65	83
Renter occupied	2,421	2,014	921	1,094	407
BLACK					
Total occupied units	455	307	191	116	149
Owner occupied	248	136	65	71	112
Percent of total	55	44	34	61	75
Renter occupied	207	171	126	45	37
WHITE[2]					
Total occupied units	6,651	4,341	1,365	2,976	2,309
Owner occupied	4,437	2,498	570	1,927	1,939
Percent of total	67	58	42	65	84
Renter occupied	2,214	1,843	795	1,049	370
PERCENT BLACK OF TOTAL					
Total occupied units	6	7	12	4	6
Owner occupied	5	5	10	4	5
Renter occupied	9	8	14	4	9

[1]Standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1970.
[2]Includes heads of "other" races not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 90. Availability of Plumbing Facilities of Occupied Housing Units, by Tenure and Region: 1973

Tenure and area	Black			White[1]		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
United States...thousands.....	6,962	6,232	730	62,375	60,581	1,794
Percent.....	100	90	10	100	97	3
PERCENT BY TENURE						
Owner occupied.....	100	91	9	100	98	2
Renter occupied.....	100	89	11	100	95	5
PERCENT BY REGION						
South.....	100	81	19	100	96	4
North and West.....	100	98	2	100	98	2
Northeast.....	100	97	3	100	98	2
North Central.....	100	97	2	100	97	3
West.....	100	100	-	100	98	2

- Rounds to zero.
[1]Includes heads of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 91. Percent of Occupied Housing Units With Specified Number of Persons Per Room, by Tenure and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1973

Tenure and area	1.01 or more persons per room		1.51 or more persons per room	
	Black	White[1]	Black	White[1]
OWNER OCCUPIED				
United States.....	11.5	4.2	3.4	0.6
Metropolitan areas[2].....	9.6	4.1	2.2	0.6
Inside central cities.....	9.5	3.6	2.0	0.5
Outside central cities.....	10.1	4.3	2.8	0.6
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	16.4	4.5	6.4	0.6
RENTER OCCUPIED				
United States.....	14.4	5.7	4.8	1.6
Metropolitan areas[2].....	12.3	5.3	3.5	1.4
Inside central cities.....	12.2	5.6	3.6	1.8
Outside central cities.....	12.7	4.9	3.2	1.0
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	24.6	7.0	10.9	2.2

[1]Includes heads of "other" races.
[2]Standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

HOUSING

Household Owership and Purchase of Selected Durables

Ownership

Black households were less likely than white households to have most major appliances. The only exception was black and white television sets (table 92).

Information on ownership and purchases of selected durables was gathered in a Survey of Purchases and Ownership taken in conjunction with the 1973 Annual Housing Survey.

Among black households, the three most common appliances were refrigerators and kitchen ranges (which are generally considered items of necessity) and television sets. Dishwashers, central air conditioning, and clothes dryers were the least frequently reported—the proportion of black households owning these durables in 1973 was 4, 6, and 16 percent, respectively.

Black households were less likely than white households to have owned an automobile in 1973—57 and 84 percent, respectively. Moreover, black households tended to have older automobiles than white households. About 38 percent of black households with cars compared with 27 percent of white households had a 1967 or earlier model.

Since black households receive less income, on the average, than white households, as expected, the proportion of black households owning many major applicances is lower. Comparing the ownership rates for black and white households in the highest income quartile (households with income of $15,000 or more) reduces, in part, the effect of the income differentials. However, at this high income quartile, some differences still existed between blacks and whites in ownership rates of appliances in 1973 (table 92).

Purchases

In the 12-month period between the fall of 1972 and the fall of 1973, a slightly smaller proportion of black households (47 purchases per 100 households) than white households (52 purchases per 100 households) purchased at least one of the major appliances covered in the 1973 survey. Black and white television sets and refrigerators were the only commodities for which the "household purchases per 100 households" was greater for blacks than for whites.

New automobiles were the most costly item in the survey, and the average price paid per black household was about $4,450, about the same as that paid per white household. Also, a smaller proportion of black households (7 percent) than white households (13 percent) reported making a new car purchase.

For the appliances, there were no significant differences between the average price paid by blacks and whites (table 93).

Table 92. Households Owning Selected Appliances and Automobiles: Fall 1973

Selected appliances and automobiles	Black	White	Households in highest income quartile[1]	
			Black	White
Total households.....thousands..	6,860	61,571	669	16,213
SELECTED APPLIANCES				
Percent of households owning:				
Refrigerator.....	73	81	84	89
Clothes dryer.....	16	52	47	76
Dishwasher.....	4	24	22	49
Home food freezer.....	23	33	36	44
Kitchen range.....	67	77	78	85
Clothes washing machine.....	51	71	74	86
Television sets				
1 or more.....	93	96	99	99
Black and white only.....	61	38	26	20
Color only.....	12	29	19	28
Black and white and color.....	21	30	55	50
Air conditioning (available).....	26	51	49	64
Room unit.....	20	34	30	35
Central system.....	6	18	19	29
AUTOMOBILES				
Percent of households owning:				
One or more.....	57	84	91	97
1 automobile.....	39	49	35	34
2 or more automobiles.....	18	36	56	63
Households owning one or more automobiles.....thousands..	3,901	51,950	606	15,652
Percent of car owners whose latest model car was--				
1974 or 1973.....	13	15	25	23
1972 - 1970.....	31	39	43	48
1969 - 1968.....	18	19	19	17
1967 or earlier.....	38	27	13	12

[1]With income of approximately $15,200 or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 93. Number of Household Purchases per 100 Households and Average Price Paid for Selected Appliances and Automobiles: Fall 1972 to Fall 1973

Number of purchases and average purchase price	Black	White	Households in highest income quartile[1]	
			Black	White
HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS				
Selected appliances[2]				
Total, excluding television	47	52	64	64
Clothes washing machine	11	11	17	13
Clothes dryer	3	8	11	11
Dishwasher	1	4	1	8
Refrigerator	13	10	9	10
Home food freezer	4	4	6	6
Kitchen range	9	8	9	9
Room air conditioner	5	6	8	7
Television set:				
Black and white	16	8	11	8
Color	8	11	15	14
Automobiles				
New	7	13	22	23
Used	15	19	18	20
AVERAGE PRICE PAID				
Selected appliances[2]				
Clothes washing machine	$217	$224	$239	$236
Clothes dryer	180	187	194	197
Dishwasher	191	240	201	246
Refrigerator	289	329	385	376
Home food freezer	253	233	350	248
Kitchen range	250	260	307	312
Room air conditioner	240	221	239	209
Television set:				
Black and white	143	111	131	103
Color	423	433	417	434
Automobiles				
New (gross price)	$4,451	$4,201	$4,954	$4,409
Used (gross price)	1,340	1,447	2,354	1,858

[1] With income of approximately $15,200 or more.
[2] Includes both new and used items.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

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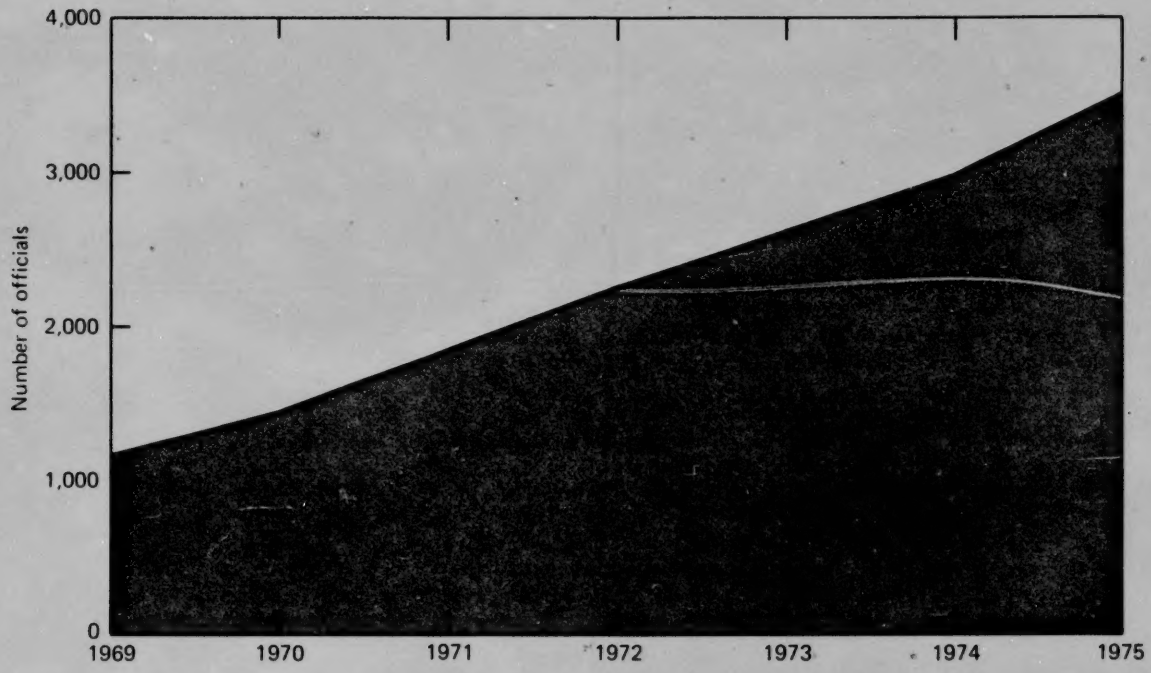
FIGURE 10. Black Elected Officials in the United States: 1969 to 1975



Source: Joint Center for Political Studies

VOTING

Voting and Registration

About one-third of the black American electorate reported that they voted in the congressional election of 1974. This turnout was about 10 percentage points lower than the 1970 congressional election and 18 percentage points lower than the 1972 Presidential election. Similar declines in voter participation were noted for whites; by 1974, the overall voting participation rate was at a low of 46 percent (table 94).

The pattern of lower voter turnout for blacks in 1974 than in 1970 prevailed in all sections of the country. However, the decline was greater in the North and West (13 percentage points).

Among both blacks and whites, voter participation varied by age. The voter participation rate in 1974 was lowest for youth 18 to 24 years old (about 1 out of 6 black youth and 1 out of 4 white youth). Persons 45 to 64 years of age were more likely than those in any other age group to have voted—46 percent for blacks and 58 percent for whites (table 96).

Among the total population, high levels of voter participation are associated with high educational attainment. The pattern, though evident, was not as strong for blacks as for whites in 1974. About one-half of black college graduates reported voting in 1974, compared with about one-third of those who had completed only high school. However, voter turnout for those who had completed high school was no greater than that for persons with only an elementary school education (table 98).

Registration rates for blacks in 1974 were at the lowest level reported for any of the last five general elections. (The Census Bureau first collected data on voter registration for the election of 1966.) In 1974, about 55 percent of the black electorate was registered to vote; for the previous four elections (1966 to 1972), the levels had ranged from 61 to 66 percent (table 95).

Between the congressional elections of 1970 and 1974, registration rates declined about 6 percentage points for blacks. The drop observed for blacks at the national level was the result, primarily, of the steep decline in the North and West where the rate dipped from 65 percent in 1970 to 54 percent in 1974. The registration rate for blacks living in the South was not statistically different in 1974 than in 1970.

Among the 2.6 million blacks who were registered but did not vote in the 1974 congressional election, about 45 percent indicated that they had been "unable to go to the polls." A lower proportion (33 percent) of the whites had given this reason for not voting. The category "unable to go to the polls" included reasons such as "illness and disability," "family emergency," "could't leave work," or "couldn't get to the polls." About one-fifth of both blacks and whites reported they were not interested as their primary reason for not voting. Reasons such as "out of town or away from home" and "dislikes politics" were more frequently reported by whites than by blacks (table 97).

Among the 5.2 million blacks who were not registered in 1974, nearly one-half reported that they were not interested or disliked politics.

Table 94. Reported Voter Participation of Persons of Voting Age, by Region: 1968, 1970, 1972, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Congressional election		Presidential election	
	1970	1974	1968	1972
BLACK				
Number who reported that they voted:				
United States	4,992	4,786	6,300	7,033
South	2,278	2,219	3,094	3,324
North and West	2,714	2,567	3,206	3,707
Percent of voting-age population who reported that they voted:				
United States	44	34	58	52
South	37	30	52	48
North and West	51	38	65	57
Percent of registered population who reported that they voted:				
United States	72	62	87	80
South	64	54	84	75
North and West	80	70	90	85
WHITE				
Number who reported that they voted:				
United States	60,426	57,918	72,213	78,167
South	14,313	13,850	17,853	20,201
North and West	46,113	44,069	54,362	57,966
Percent of voting-age population who reported that they voted:				
United States	56	46	69	64
South	46	37	62	57
North and West	60	50	72	68
Percent of registered population who reported that they voted:				
United States	81	73	92	88
South	71	61	87	82
North and West	84	77	93	90

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 95. Reported Voter Registration of Persons of Voting Age, by Region: 1968, 1970, 1972, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Congressional election		Presidential election	
	1970	1974	1968	1972
BLACK				
All persons of voting age:				
United States	11,472	14,175	10,935	13,493
South	6,196	7,401	5,991	6,950
North and West	5,277	6,774	4,944	6,543
Number who reported that they registered:				
United States	6,971	7,778	7,238	8,837
South	3,565	4,107	3,690	4,450
North and West	3,406	3,671	3,548	4,387
Percent of voting-age population:				
United States	61	55	66	65
South	58	55	62	64
North and West	65	54	72	67
WHITE				
All persons of voting age:				
United States	107,997	125,132	104,521	121,243
South	30,839	37,074	28,834	35,413
North and West	77,158	88,058	75,687	85,830
Number who reported that they registered:				
United States	74,672	79,490	78,835	88,987
South	20,081	22,611	20,416	24,707
North and West	54,591	56,879	58,419	64,279
Percent of voting-age population:				
United States	69	64	75	73
South	65	61	71	70
North and West	71	65	77	75

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 96. Reported Voter Participation and Registration of Persons of Voting Age, by Age and Region: 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and age	Black			White		
	All persons	Percent reported registered	Percent reported voting	All persons	Percent reported registered	Percent reported voting
UNITED STATES						
18 years and over	14,175	55	34	125,132	64	46
18 to 24 years	3,113	34	16	22,187	43	25
25 to 44 years	5,443	56	34	45,304	61	44
45 to 64 years	3,910	67	46	38,583	75	58
65 years and over	1,710	63	39	19,058	71	53
SOUTH						
18 years and over	7,401	55	30	37,074	61	37
18 to 24 years	1,674	37	16	6,510	41	19
25 to 44 years	2,627	57	31	13,670	59	35
45 to 64 years	2,038	65	40	11,263	72	48
65 years and over	1,063	63	33	5,631	68	44
NORTH AND WEST						
18 years and over	6,774	54	38	88,058	65	50
18 to 24 years	1,439	30	17	15,676	44	28
25 to 44 years	2,816	54	37	31,636	62	48
45 to 64 years	1,872	69	53	27,320	76	62
65 years and over	647	64	48	13,427	72	57

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 97. Reasons for Not Voting or Registering for Persons Who Reported That They Did Not Vote, by Region: 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for not voting or registering	Black			White		
	United States	South	North and West	United States	South	North and West
Total persons who reported that they did not vote[1]	9,389	5,182	4,206	67,213	23,224	43,989
Persons reported registered but not voting[2]	2,577	1,657	920	19,755	8,016	11,739
Reported reason for not voting:						
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not interested	22	21	23	20	22	19
Dislikes politics	9	7	13	15	13	16
Unable to go to polls	45	47	41	33	33	33
Out of town or away from home	8	8	7	16	15	16
Other reasons[3]	17	17	17	17	18	16
Persons reported not registered[4]	5,169	2,794	2,375	38,622	12,667	25,954
Reported reason for not registering:						
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not a citizen, residence requirement not satisfied	6	3	8	13	10	14
Not interested	42	46	38	37	43	34
Dislikes politics	6	3	9	10	7	11
Unable to register	8	10	7	4	4	4
Registration inconvenient or didn't know how	8	9	7	7	7	8
Recently moved, have not registered	7	4	10	11	10	12
Other reasons	14	14	14	12	13	11

[1] Includes 1,228,000 blacks and 7,020,000 whites in the United States (not shown separately) who did not report on registration.

[2] Includes only those who reported a reason for not voting; excludes 415,000 blacks and 1,816,000 whites who did not know or report a reason.

[3] Includes a negligible number of persons who reported "machines not working or lines too long," and "didn't know of election."

[4] Includes 497,000 blacks and 2,036,000 whites (not shown separately) who did not know or report a reason for not registering.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 98. Reported Voter Participation and Registration of Persons of Voting Age, by Years of School Completed: November 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed and race	All persons	Reported voted		Reported registered	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
BLACK					
Both sexes	14,175	4,786	34	7,778	55
Elementary: Less than 7 years	2,776	831	30	1,468	53
8 years	1,072	380	35	628	59
High school: 1 to 3 years	3,110	921	30	1,577	51
4 years	4,496	1,451	32	2,356	52
College: 1 to 3 years	1,728	700	41	1,032	60
4 years or more	993	504	51	718	72
WHITE					
Both sexes	125,132	57,918	46	79,490	64
Elementary: Less than 7 years	9,203	2,476	27	4,254	46
8 years	10,957	4,630	42	6,745	62
High school: 1 to 3 years	18,407	6,851	37	10,181	55
4 years	46,675	21,522	46	29,471	63
College: 1 to 3 years	21,580	10,946	51	14,685	68
4 years or more	18,310	11,494	63	14,154	77

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

The number of blacks elected to office has continued the tremendous surge which began in the mid-1960's. In May 1975, 3,503 blacks were holding office, a marked increase (88 percent) over the March 1971 figure of 1,860 (table 99).

The increase since 1971 in black elected officials has been most predominant in the Southern region. The South, which contains 53 percent of the black population in the United States, now accounts for 55 percent of all elected black officials. Forty-four percent of black State legislators and executives and 61 percent of the black mayors were in the South.

The largest number of blacks holding office were found in Illinois and Louisiana, two States which registered the largest numerical increases in black elected officials during the last year. Sixteen States, one-half of which are in the South, have more than 100 black officeholders (table 100).

Major advancements reflecting the results of the most recent congressional elections (1974) include one new member in Congress and 42 additional State legislators and executives, including 2 Lieutenant Governors. The State legislatures of at least three Southern States—Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina—have more black members than at any other time since Reconstruction.[1]

There were 135 black mayors in 1975, a 67 percent increase from 1971. Blacks are now the mayors of 11 large metropolitan cities (population of 100,000 or more; 2 of which—Los Angeles and Detroit—have populations of over 1 million). Black mayors govern primarily small towns and communities—104 black mayors headed communities with fewer than 25,000 residents and of these 51 were mayors of places with total populations of under 1,000. The majority of black mayors were holding office in towns and places which are predominantly black, i.e., blacks were at least 50 percent of the population (table 101).

Since 1969, the number of black women holding public office has quadrupled—from 131 to 530—but their proportion of all black officeholders has increased only slightly to 15 percent.

Traditionally, few women have been elected mayors, State legislators and executives, or U. S. Congresswomen. Some changes in this pattern are apparent—in 1975 there were 9 black women mayors and 35 State legislators. However, most of the women still hold positions in educational fields and at the municipal level. (table 102).

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[1] **Focus**, Joint Center for Political Studies, Vol. 3, No. 1.

Table 99. Black Elected Officials, by Type of Office: 1964, 1971, 1973, and 1975

Office and area	1964	1971	1973	1975
Total	103	1,860	2,621	3,503
United States Senators:				
United States	-	1	1	1
South	-	-	-	-
House of Representatives:				
United States	5	13	15	17
South	-	2	4	5
State legislators and executives:				
United States	94	198	240	281
South	16	70	90	124
Mayors:				
United States	(NA)	81	82	135
South	(NA)	47	48	82
Other:[1]				
United States	(NA)	1,567	2,283	3,069
South	(NA)	763	1,239	1,702

Note: Figures for 1964 represent the total number of elected blacks holding office at that time, not just those elected in that year. The 1971, 1973, and 1975 figures represent the number of elected blacks holding office as of the end of March 1971, March 1973, and May 1975, respectively.

- Represents zero. NA Not available.

[1]Includes all black elected officials not included in first four categories.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies; Potomac Institute, et al (1964 data).

Table 100. Black Elected Officials, by Type of Office and State: May 1975

State	1970 percent black	Black elected officials					
		Total	Congressional	State	City	County	Other[1]
United States	11.1	3,503	18	281	1,573	305	1,326
NORTHEAST							
Maine	0.3	4	-	1	2	-	1
New Hampshire	0.3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Vermont	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	3.1	24	1	8	9	-	6
Rhode Island	2.7	3	-	1	2	-	-
Connecticut	6.0	48	-	6	29	-	13
New York	11.9	159	2	14	20	8	115
New Jersey	10.7	142	-	7	60	7	68
Pennsylvania	8.6	122	1	14	40	2	65
NORTH CENTRAL							
Ohio	9.1	146	1	11	93	1	40
Indiana	6.9	66	-	6	37	7	16
Illinois	12.8	246	2	19	133	12	80
Michigan	11.2	223	2	16	69	30	106
Wisconsin	2.9	15	-	3	5	2	5
Minnesota	0.9	8	-	2	1	-	5
Iowa	1.2	13	-	2	3	1	7
Missouri	10.3	113	1	15	62	3	32
North Dakota	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2.7	4	-	1	1	-	2
Kansas	4.8	35	-	6	13	3	13
SOUTH							
Delaware	14.3	14	-	3	9	-	2
Maryland	17.8	83	1	19	47	3	13
District of Columbia	71.1	20	1	-	12	-	7
Virginia	18.5	64	-	2	42	17	3
West Virginia	3.9	17	-	1	12	-	4
North Carolina	22.2	194	-	6	125	12	51
South Carolina	30.5	132	-	13	56	22	41
Georgia	25.9	168	1	21	89	12	45
Florida	15.3	87	-	3	68	2	14
Kentucky	7.2	59	-	3	38	1	17
Tennessee	15.8	96	1	11	27	43	14
Alabama	26.2	161	-	15	58	17	71
Mississippi	36.8	192	-	1	82	29	80
Arkansas	18.3	171	-	4	80	21	66
Louisiana	29.8	237	-	9	69	45	114
Oklahoma	6.7	68	-	4	42	1	21
Texas	12.5	150	1	9	60	1	79
WEST							
Montana	0.3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Idaho	0.3	1	-	-	1	-	-
Wyoming	0.8	1	-	-	-	-	1
Colorado	3.0	15	-	4	6	-	5
New Mexico	1.9	3	-	1	2	-	-
Arizona	3.0	17	-	2	5	-	10
Utah	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	5.7	7	-	3	-	1	3
Washington	2.1	15	-	2	7	-	6
Oregon	1.3	6	-	1	1	-	4
California	7.0	147	3	9	56	1	78
Alaska	3.0	5	-	1	-	1	3
Hawaii	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Figures shown represent the total number of elected blacks holding office as of May 1975.

- Represents zero.

[1]Includes law enforcement and education.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 101. Total Population Size and Percent Black for Places With Black Mayors, by Region: May 1975

All places with black mayors	Total	South	North and West
Total	135	82	53
Percent	100	61	39
SIZE OF PLACE			
100,000 or more	11	3	8
1,000,000 or more	2	-	2
250,000 to 999,999	4	2	2
100,000 to 249,999	5	1	4
25,000 to 99,999	20	6	14
1,000 to 24,999	53	31	22
5,000 to 24,999	22	10	12
2,500 to 4,999	13	6	7
1,000 to 2,499	18	15	3
Under 1,000	51	42	9
PERCENT BLACK OF TOTAL POPULATION			
Total	135	82	53
75.0 or more	61	45	16
50.0 to 74.9	33	22	11
25.0 to 49.9	13	4	9
10.0 to 24.9	16	7	9
Less than 10.0	12	4	8

Note: Population size and percent black based on 1970 census figures and estimates by the mayors.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 102. Black Elected Officials, by Sex and Type of Office: March 1969 and May 1975

Subject	March 1969		May 1975	
	Both sexes	Women	Both sexes	Women
Total	1,125	131	3,503	530
Percent women of total	(X)	11.6	(X)	15.1
U.S. Senators and Representatives	10	1	18	4
State legislators and executives	172	16	281	35
Mayors	29	-	135	9
Other[1]	914	114	3,069	482
County	(NA)	7	305	31
Municipal	(NA)	38	1,438	203
Law enforcement	(NA)	16	387	34
Education	(NA)	53	939	214
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total	100	100	100	100
U.S. Senators and Representatives	1	1	1	1
State legislators and executives	15	12	8	7
Mayors	3	-	4	2
Other[1]	81	87	88	91
County	(NA)	5	9	6
Municipal	(NA)	29	41	38
Law enforcement	(NA)	12	11	6
Education	(NA)	40	27	40

- Represents zero. NA Not available. X Not applicable.
[1]Includes all black elected officials not included in the first three categories.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies.

ARMED FORCES

As of June 1974, about 300,000 black men and women were serving in the Armed Forces of this country. The number of blacks in the Armed Forces has shown virtually no change since 1970, whereas the total Armed Forces has declined substantially. Thus, blacks comprised a greater share of the Armed Forces in 1974 than in 1970–14 percent compared to 10 percent. In the 1970's the proportion of blacks increased in all four branches of the Armed Forces. In 1974, the percent black ranged from 8 percent for the Navy to 19 percent for the Army (table 103).

Blacks represented 3 percent of all officers in the Armed Forces in 1974 but 16 percent of the enlisted persons. Among the four branches of the Armed Forces, the highest proportion of black officers (5 percent) was for the Army.

Black Armed Forces personnel had educational levels similar to those of all Armed Forces, although a slightly smaller proportion of blacks had completed high school or were college graduates. For example, in 1974, about 75 percent of the black enlisted personnel had finished high school; the comparable proportion among all service persons was 79 percent. Of the 9,000 black officers, 77 percent were college graduates; the corresponding figure was 81 percent for all officers (table 105).

Table 103. Officer-Enlisted Status of Armed Forces Personnel, by Type of Service: 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Military service and status	Total		Black		Percent black	
	1970	1974	1970	1974	1970	1974
All services, total	2,861	2,151	279	298	9.8	13.8
Officer	389	302	8	9	2.2	2.8
Enlisted	2,472	1,848	271	289	11.0	15.7
Army	1,230	780	149	148	12.1	19.0
Officer	160	106	5	5	3.4	4.5
Enlisted	1,069	674	144	143	13.5	21.3
Navy	645	542	31	41	4.8	7.5
Officer	78	67	1	1	0.7	1.3
Enlisted	567	475	30	40	5.4	8.4
Marine Corps	232	189	24	31	10.2	16.5
Officer	23	19	-	-	1.3	2.4
Enlisted	209	170	23	31	11.2	18.1
Air Force	755	640	75	78	10.0	12.1
Officer	128	111	2	2	1.7	2.2
Enlisted	627	529	73	75	11.7	14.2

Note: Figures for 1970 represent the total number of officers and enlisted personnel as of December 1970; figures for 1974 are as of June 1974.

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

Table 104. Age of Armed Forces Personnel, by Officer-Enlisted Status: June 1974

Age and race	Total	Officer	Enlisted
BLACK			
Total, 17 years and over....thousands..	298	9	289
Percent	100	100	100
17 to 19 years[1]	21	-	22
20 to 24 years	43	14	44
25 to 34 years	23	49	22
35 to 44 years	12	33	12
45 to 64 years	1	5	1
65 years and over	-	-	-
WHITE			
Total, 17 years and over....thousands..	1,798	287	1,511
Percent	100	100	100
17 to 19 years[1]	17	-	20
20 to 24 years	38	13	43
25 to 34 years	28	51	24
35 to 44 years	15	29	12
45 to 64 years	2	7	1
65 years and over	-	-	-

- Represents or rounds to zero.
[1]Includes a negligible number of 16 year olds.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

Table 105. Educational Attainment of Armed Forces Personnel, by Officer-Enlisted Status: June 1974

Level of schooling and status	Total	Black	Percent black
TOTAL			
Total[1]....thousands..	2,151	298	14
Percent	100	100	100
Not a high school graduate	17	23	19
High school graduate (only)[2]	61	56	15
Some college	8	7	11
College degree	13	3	3
With graduate degree	3	1	2
OFFICERS			
Total[1]....thousands..	302	9	3
Percent	100	100	(X)
Not a high school graduate	-	-	2
High school graduate (only)[2]	5	7	4
Some college	10	13	3
College degree	81	77	3
With graduate degree	24	17	2
ENLISTED			
Total[1]....thousands..	1,848	289	16
Percent	100	100	(X)
Not a high school graduate	19	24	19
High school graduate (only)[2]	70	68	15
Some college	8	6	12
College degree	1	1	7

- Rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.
[1]Includes about 10,000 officers (including 235 blacks) and 15,000 enlisted men (including 2,993 blacks) whose education was unknown.
[2]Includes those persons who received a General Educational Development certificate.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

IX Crime: Victims and Offenders

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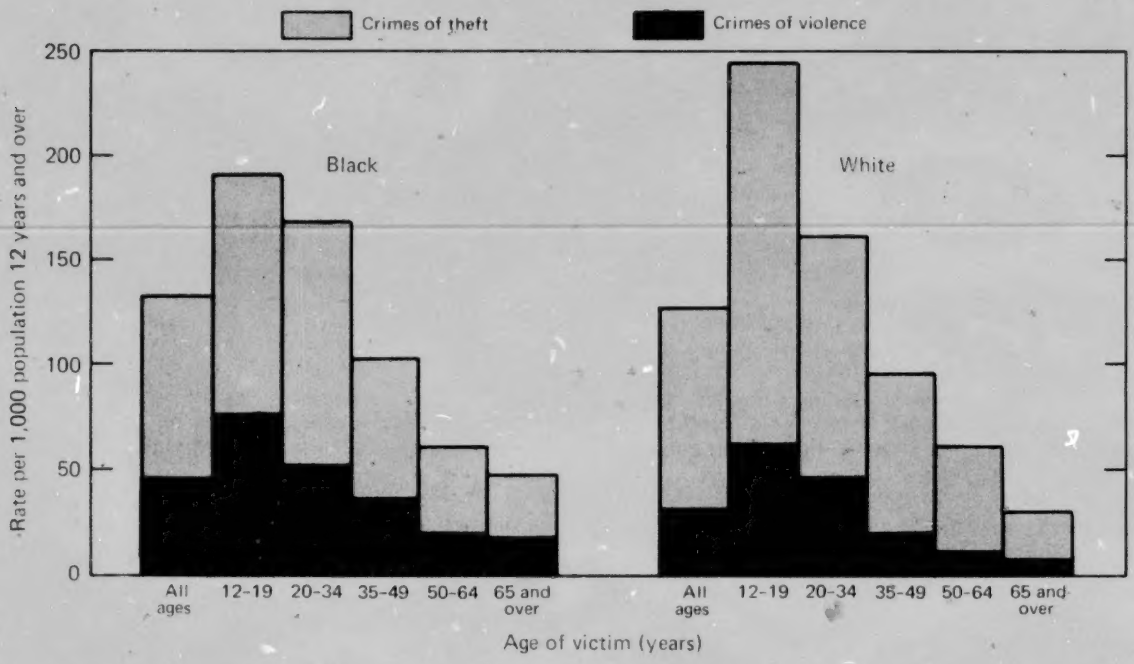
FIGURE 11. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons, by Type of Offense and Age of Victim: 1973



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

CRIME: VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

Criminal Victimization

During 1973, crimes of violence and common theft, including attempts, accounted for 2.3 million victimizations against black persons and 18.2 million victimizations against white persons, 12 years old and over. Information on criminal victimization in 1973 was gathered from surveys of a National Crime Panel.

The 1973 study indicated that the victimization rate of 132 per 1,000 blacks 12 years old and over was not significantly different from the 127 rate for whites.[1] This was a change from studies conducted in the 1960's which had shown that blacks were more likely than whites to be victims of crime[2] (table 106).

An analysis of the variables associated with the likelihood of being victimized reveals both similarities and differences between the black and white populations. Victimization rates for both racial groups were generally higher among the male, and there was some evidence that the rate for black males was higher than that for white males. However, no difference exists between the rates for black and white females, which were the lowest.

Among both races, high victimization rates were associated with teenagers (12 to 19 years) and young adults (20 to 34 years), with the rate for white teenagers being the most pronounced (table 107).

Among the measured offenses, crimes of theft (personal larceny) were most frequently reported in the survey, and accounted for about 64 percent of all the criminal acts against black persons and 75 percent of those against whites. Of the three specific personal crimes of violence, assault was the most common and rape was the least frequently reported for both racial groups (table 106).

Blacks were much more likely than whites to have been the victims of violent crimes; the victimization rate was 47 per 1,000 population for blacks compared with 32 for whites. Regardless of the sex or age category, the rates for crimes of violence were generally more prevalent among blacks than among whites (table 107).

Among blacks, victimization rates for crimes of violence tended to vary with the income level. For persons in families with income under $10,000 (shown in table 108), the rate for crimes of violence declined as the income levels rose. On the other hand, the rate for blacks with family income of $15,000 and over was not statistically different than for those in the $7,500 to $9,999 income category.

Past studies have shown that black persons are more often attacked by blacks and white persons by whites.[3] The 1973 data on victimizations committed by a single offender tend to support these findings. About 87 percent of victimizations involving black victims were committed by a black; about 74 percent of the victimizations against whites were by a white assailant (table 109).

Approximately, 5 out of 10 black victimizations (excluding personal larceny without contact) involving only a lone assailant were committed by a person known to the victim (not a stranger). The corresponding proportion was slightly lower for whites—4 out of 10. Also, for crimes of violence, black victims were more likely than the comparable group of whites to be attacked by a person known to the victim—family members or acquaintances (tables 109 and 110).

Previous surveys have indicated that crime is underreported to law enforcement authorities.[4] According to the 1973 survey, about one-half of the victimizations were not reported to the police by either black or white victims.

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[1] The victimization–rate for crimes against persons is a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk and is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over.

[2] **Criminal Victimization in the United States**, National Opinion Research Center, p. 36 and "Crimes of Violence," a staff report to the National Commission of Causes and Prevention of Violence.

[3] **Ibid.**

[4] **Criminal Victimization in the United States**, National Opinion Research Center, pp. 41-50.

Criminal Victimization—Continued

Generally, the more serious the crime, the more likely it is to be reported. Thus, rape, robbery, and assault—crimes of violence—were more often reported to the authorities by both blacks and whites than personal larceny with contact (table 111).

Victimization surveys were conducted in 26 large cities of the country in 1972 and 1973 and victimization rates for crimes against black persons for these cities are shown in table 112.

Table 106. Number and Rate of Personal Victimizations, by Type of Crime: 1973

Race of victim and type of crime	Victimizations		Victimization rate[1]
	Number (thousands)	Percent	
BLACK			
Total	2,255	100	132
Crimes of violence	801	36	47
Rape and attempted rape	29	1	2
Robbery and attempted robbery	245	11	14
Assault and attempted assault	527	23	31
Crimes of theft	1,454	64	85
Personal larceny with contact	118	5	7
Personal larceny without contact	1,336	59	78
WHITE			
Total	18,211	100	127
Crimes of violence	4,642	25	32
Rape and attempted rape	129	1	1
Robbery and attempted robbery	856	5	6
Assault and attempted assault	3,657	20	26
Crimes of theft	13,569	75	95
Personal larceny with contact	381	2	3
Personal larceny without contact	13,188	72	92

Note: Data in tables 106 to 111 on criminal victimization in 1973 were gathered from surveys of a National Crime Panel, conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The surveys were sponsored by the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

[1]The victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, was computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 107. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons, by Sex and Age of Victims by Type of Crime: 1973

(Rate per 1,000 population 12 years and over)

Sex, age, and race of victim	All crimes against persons	Crimes of violence				Crimes of theft
		Total	Rape and attempted rape	Robbery and attempted robbery	Assault and attempted assault	
BLACK						
Total	132	47	2	14	31	85
Sex						
Male	161	59	-	23	36	102
Female	108	37	3	7	26	71
Age						
12 to 19 years	191	76	3	17	56	115
20 to 34 years	169	52	3	15	34	116
35 to 49 years	102	37	-	14	23	64
50 to 64 years	61	20	-	11	9	41
65 years and over	18	18	-	12	6	30
WHITE						
Total	127	32	1	6	26	95
Sex						
Male	151	45	-	9	36	107
Female	105	21	2	3	16	84
Age						
12 to 19 years	245	62	2	10	51	182
20 to 34 years	162	47	2	7	38	115
35 to 49 years	95	20	-	4	16	75
50 to 64 years	61	12	-	4	8	49
65 years and over	30	8	-	4	3	22

- Represents or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 108. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons, by Family Income of Victims by Type of Crime: 1973

(Rate per 1,000 population 12 years and over)

Family income and race of victim	All crimes against persons	Crimes of violence				Crimes of theft
		Total	Rape and attempted rape	Robbery and attempted robbery	Assault	
BLACK						
Under $3,000	133	63	3	16	44	70
$3,000 to $7,499	130	49	[1]2	14	33	81
$7,500 to $9,999	115	29	[1]1	11	17	86
$10,000 to $14,999	142	37	-	16	21	104
$15,000 and over	151	32	[1]2	12	18	119
WHITE						
Under $3,000	127	46	2	10	34	80
$3,000 to $7,499	115	37	1	7	29	78
$7,500 to $9,999	124	33	1	6	26	91
$10,000 to $14,999	128	30	1	5	24	98
$15,000 and over	145	27	1	4	22	118

Note: Income refers to annual income at the time of the survey interview.

- Rounds to zero.

[1]Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 109. Perceived Race of Offender and the Relationship of Offender to Victim by Type of Crime: 1973

Subject	All crimes against persons[1]	Crimes of violence				Personal larceny with contact
		Total	Rape	Robbery	Assault	
BLACK VICTIMS						
Perceived Race of Offender by Victim						
All offenders.....thousands..	519	468	26	83	359	51
Percent[2].....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Black.....	87	88	89	93	87	71
White.....	8	8	11	-	10	13
Relation of Offender to Victim						
All offenders.....thousands..	519	468	26	83	359	51
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stranger.....	51	47	74	74	39	84
Not stranger.....	49	53	26	26	61	16
WHITE VICTIMS						
Perceived Race of Offender by Victim						
All offenders.....thousands..	3,060	2,916	96	358	2,463	144
Percent[2].....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Black.....	21	20	31	41	16	43
White.....	74	75	62	52	79	41
Relation of Offender to Victim						
All offenders.....thousands..	3,060	2,916	96	358	2,463	144
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stranger.....	59	57	71	76	54	91
Not stranger.....	41	43	29	24	46	9

Note: Includes only crimes committed by a single offender.

- Represents zero.
[1]Excludes crimes of personal larceny without contact.
[2]Includes other racial groups and "don't know," not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 110. Crimes of Violence Against Persons by Relationship of Offender to Victim: 1973

Victim's relationship to offender	Race of victim	
	Black	White
Total, crimes of violence.....thousands..	468	2,916
Percent.....	100	100
Family members.....	11	8
Spouse or exspouse.....	6	5
Parent, own child, sibling.....	2	2
Other relative.....	4	2
Acquaintances.....	42	34
Close friend[1].....	27	18
Casual acquaintance.....	15	17
Stranger.....	47	57

Note: Includes only crimes of violence--rape, robbery, and assault--committed by a single offender.

[1]Also includes non-family members (lodger) living in same household.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 111. Personal Victimizations, by Whether Reported to the Police by Victim: 1973

Subject	Race of victim	
	Black	White
Total victimizations[1].....thousands..	921	5,024
Percent.....	100	100
Victimizations reported to police.....	44	44
Victimizations not reported to police.....	54	55
Unknown whether reported victimizations to police.....	2	1
Percent of victimizations reported to police by type of crime:		
Crimes of voilence.....	47	45
Rape and attempted rape.....	52	41
Robbery and attempted robbery.....	50	52
Assault.....	45	43
Personal larceny with contact.....	29	34

[1]Excludes crimes of personal larceny without contact.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 112. Personal Victimization Rates for Black Residents of Selected Cities, by Type of Crime: 1972 and 1973

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Year of survey	Selected cities	All crimes against persons	Crimes of violence				Crimes of theft	
			Total	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
a	Atlanta	115	38	2	15	21	13	64
a	Baltimore	120	58	2	30	26	15	47
b	Boston	171	70	[1]2	32	36	26	75
b	Buffalo	128	57	2	22	34	7	64
a	Chicago	163	72	4	39	29	18	72
b	Cincinnati	170	65	1	17	46	8	96
a	Cleveland	146	66	2	34	30	12	67
a	Dallas	96	34	3	11	20	4	58
a	Denver	182	65	2	14	49	8	110
a	Detroit	173	78	2	40	36	11	83
b	Houston	178	58	3	25	31	8	112
a	Los Angeles	166	79	5	29	45	6	81
b	Miami	88	39	[1]2	16	22	7	42
b	Milwaukee	203	74	3	25	46	11	118
b	Minneapolis	206	6[illegible]	[1]4	19	44	[1]7	133
a	Newark	105	52	2	37	13	18	34
b	New Orleans	116	40	3	16	21	11	65
a	New York	81	42	1	30	11	11	27
b	Oakland	129	44	2	15	27	7	77
a	Philadelphia	179	88	2	44	42	18	73
b	Pittsburgh	139	61	3	20	39	11	67
a	Portland	219	67	2	16	49	8	143
b	San Diego	173	47	[1]1	10	36	[1]2	124
b	San Francisco	174	64	[1]4	23	36	16	94
a	St. Louis	87	36	2	18	16	8	44
b	Washington, D.C.	73	26	1	16	9	10	37

Note: Statistics on criminal victimization for the 26 cities were gathered as part of the National Crime Panel by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The victimization rate for crimes against persons is a measure of occurence among population groups at risk and is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population, age 12 and over. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for further details.

a Survey covers year 1972. b Survey covers year 1973.

[1]Estimate based on about 10 or fewer sample cases is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Inmates of Local Jails

Nearly 142,000 persons were confined in local jails in this country as of midyear 1972. Black inmates numbered 59,000 and comprised 42 percent of the jail population. A jail is a locally administered institution that has authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer. The jail population includes those sentenced and those awaiting arraignment, transfer to other authorities, trial, or final sentencing (table 113).

Black inmates were generally young (under 30), poorly educated, and unmarried (single, divorced, separated, or widowed). Also, sizable proportions were low-paid wage earners or unemployed prior to their arrest. The same pattern prevailed among white inmates even though some differences between blacks and whites were evident. For example, 69 percent of the black inmates were not high school graduates; the figure was 62 percent for the white inmates (table 114).

Black and white inmates differed in relation to the type of offense with which they were charged. Crimes of violence were more prevalent among blacks, regardless of their confinement status—37 percent of black inmates compared with 17 percent of whites. Among crimes of violence, the proportion of blacks charged was larger than that of whites for only these crimes—murder or kidnapping and robbery. There was no difference between blacks and whites in the proportion charged with rape or assault.

Blacks were less likely than whites to have been charged with crimes of forgery or fraud and drugs, as well as minor crimes such as drunkeness and traffic offenses (table 115).

Information on average length of sentence, expressed in terms of median number of months sentenced, is presented in table 116 for the sentenced inmates not on appeal and separately for those on appeal. Among those not on appeal, the average sentences were generally longer for blacks than for whites for all of the crimes of violence. The most marked spread between the racial groups was for murder or kidnapping—median number of months sentenced was 66.1 for blacks and 5.8 for whites. Among the less serious crimes, the average sentences for blacks were more severe only for petty larceny, auto theft, and drug related crimes.

Regardless of the crime, the average sentences for both black and white inmates who were on appeal were generally much longer than those for inmates not on appeal. The more severe sentence probably accounts, to a great extent, for their appeal status (table 116).

Table 113. Inmates of Local Jails, by Confinement Status: 1972

Race	Total inmates	Confinement status		
		Serving sentence	Awaiting trial	Other[1]
Total[2]..... thousands..	142	60	51	31
Black..... thousands..	59	23	24	12
White..... thousands..	80	35	26	18
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total[2].....	100	100	100	100
Black.....	42	38	47	39
White.....	56	58	51	58
PERCENT BY CONFINEMENT STATUS				
Total[2].....	100	42	36	22
Black.....	100	39	41	20
White.....	100	44	33	23

Note: The jail or inmate population is the number of persons confined in a local jail, i.e., a locally administered institution that has the authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer.

Statistics on inmates of local jails are from a survey conducted in the summer of 1972 by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

[1]The confinement status of these inmates is one of the following categories: (1) not yet arraigned before a judge; (2) being held for other authorities; (3) awaiting immediate transfer to another institution; (4) convicted but under appeal; or (5) convicted and awaiting sentence.

[2]Includes inmates of "other" races not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 114. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Jail Inmates: 1972

Subject	Black	White
AGE		
Total.....thousands..	59	80
Percent.....	100	100
Under 19 years.....	10	9
19 and 20 years.....	15	13
21 to 24 years.....	26	24
25 to 29 years.....	19	15
30 years and over.....	31	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Total.....thousands..	59	80
Percent.....	100	100
Not high school graduate.....	69	62
Elementary school only.....	19	25
High school, 1 to 3 years.....	51	37
High school graduate.....	31	38
Some college.....	7	13
MARITAL STATUS		
Total.....thousands..	59	80
Percent.....	100	100
Single.....	58	43
Married.....	23	25
Separated, divorced, or widowed.....	19	32
PREARREST ANNUAL INCOME		
Total reporting.....thousands..	57	78
Percent.....	100	100
Less than $2,000.....	47	43
$2,000 to $2,999.....	12	11
$3,000 to $7,499.....	33	32
$7,500 or more.....	7	14
PREARREST EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Total reporting.....thousands..	47	62
Percent.....	100	100
Employed.....	57	58
Full time.....	43	48
Part time.....	13	10
Unemployed.....	43	42

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 115. Jail Inmates by Type of Crime and Confinement Status: 1972

Type of crime	Total inmates[1]		Confinement status			
			Serving sentences		Awaiting trial	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Total crimes.....thousands..	59	80	23	35	24	26
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Crimes of violence.....	37	17	21	10	49	24
Murder or kidnapping.....	10	4	5	2	14	8
Rape.....	2	2	1	-	4	3
Robbery.....	19	6	10	2	24	8
Assault.....	6	5	6	6	7	5
Aggravated.....	3	2	2	2	5	3
Simple and unspecified.....	2	3	4	4	2	2
Crimes of theft.....	27	24	28	20	27	26
Larceny.....	11	7	15	9	8	6
Grand.....	4	3	5	2	4	4
Petty and unspecified.....	7	5	10	7	5	3
Burglary.....	13	13	11	10	16	17
Auto theft.....	3	3	3	2	3	3
Other serious crimes.....	25	36	32	32	19	39
Forgery or fraud.....	3	6	5	4	2	8
Drugs[2].....	9	12	9	10	9	17
Sale.....	3	3	2	3	4	5
Possession or use.....	6	8	7	7	5	10
Other offenses.....	13	19	18	19	8	14
Minor crimes.....	10	23	19	38	5	11
Nonsupport.....	1	1	2	2	-	1
Drunkenness or vagrancy.....	6	13	10	21	2	6
Traffic offenses.....	4	9	7	14	2	5

- Rounds to zero.
[1] Includes inmates of "other" confinement status.
[2] Includes unspecified drug charges, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 116. Length of Sentence for Persons Sentenced, by Appeal Status, for Selected Types of Crime: 1972

Appeal status and type of crime	Number sentenced		Median number of months sentenced	
	Black	White	Black	White
NOT ON APPEAL				
Murder or kidnapping	1,182	515	66.1	5.8
Rape	126	147	10.7	5.9
Robbery	2,315	834	52.9	11.5
Burglary	2,459	3,370	10.5	10.8
Assault: Aggravated	517	695	13.3	11.1
Simple	649	1,153	6.0	2.6
Larceny: Grand	1,113	755	10.0	10.2
Petty	1,492	1,636	2.9	2.8
Auto theft	625	625	5.6	4.7
Drugs: Sale	1,596	2,388	9.3	5.0
Possession or use	424	951	11.2	5.4
ON APPEAL				
Murder or kidnapping	319	360	598.9	439.7
Rape	123	124	498.9	598.9
Robbery	660	245	236.1	166.8
Burglary	207	510	37.4	86.8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

CRIME

Population Sentenced Under Capital Punishment

Eighty-one black persons were on death row in this country as of December 31, 1973. In relation to their proportion in the United States population, blacks were overrepresented among the death row population, accounting for exactly one-half of the total of 162 persons under sentence of death[5] (table 117).

The proportion of condemned prisoners who were black varied substantially by region—63 percent in the South and 39 percent in the North and West.

Most of the prisoners, whether black or white, were male, relatively young, educationally deficient, and were convicted of murder. Nearly all, 9 out of 10, of the black prisoners were under 45 years old, compared with four-fifths of the white prisoners.

Of the 81 blacks on death row, 71 had been convicted for murder and 9 for rape. Of those sentenced for rape, all were in prisons in the South (table 117).

In 1973, as in the preceding 5 years, there were no executions in the United States; the last executions were in 1967. In the 38-year period prior to 1968, there were 2,066 black persons executed under civil jurisdiction in the United States and they comprised 54 percent of the 3,859 persons put to death over the period.[6]

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[5] As of January 1, 1973, a total of 329 persons (including 167 blacks and 161 whites) were on death row, however, the number of prisoners under sentence declined during 1973. Two hundred and thirty-nine prisoners (including 126 blacks) were disposed of by means other than execution, i.e., commutation, resentencing, reversal of judgment, release from custody, escape, etc. However, an additional 41 persons (including 26 blacks) were sentenced during the 12-month period. See the Department of Justice report **Capital Punishment 1973: National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin** for further details.

[6] Department of Justice, **Capital Punishment 1973: National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin.**

Table 117. Selected Characteristics of Prisoners Under Death Sentence: December 31, 1973

Subject	Total under death sentence[1]	Black	White
TYPE OF OFFENSE AND AREA			
United States			
Total, offenses[2]	162	81	79
Murder	146	71	73
Rape	13	9	4
South			
Total, offenses[2]	73	46	26
Murder	59	36	22
Rape	13	9	4
North and West			
Total, offenses[2]	89	35	53
Murder	87	35	51
Rape	-	-	-
AGE			
Total	162	81	79
Percent	100	100	100
Under 24 years	23	35	9
25 to 34 years	42	40	46
35 to 44 years	21	19	24
45 years and over	14	7	22
Median age	30.9	28.9	34.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Total, reporting	128	66	61
Percent	100	100	100
Elementary: 8 years or less	41	38	43
High school: 1 to 3 years	32	32	33
4 years or more	27	30	25

Note: Data on prisoners are from a survey conducted annually by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, as part of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. See "Definitions and Explanations" section of this report, and the report Capital Punishment 1973: National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin, Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, for further details.

- Represents zero.
[1] Includes prisoners of "other" races not shown separately.
[2] Includes a small number of other offenses, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Appendix

REFERENCES FOR TABLES

Table

1. For 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970–Decennial Censuses. For 1965, and 1971-1974–unpublished Census Bureau estimates of resident population.
2. For 1960 and 1970–Decennial Censuses. For 1974–Census Bureau estimates of resident population. For natural increase–based on vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics.
3. For 1970–Decennial Census. For 1965 and 1974–Current Population Surveys.
4. Current Population Survey.
5. For 1960–Decennial Census. For 1970–Decennial Census (complete count and 1-in-100 sample). For 1974–Current Population Survey.
6. For 1960 and 1970–Decennial Censuses. For 1974–Current Population Survey.
7. For 1960 and 1970–Decennial Censuses. For total population, 1974–Census Bureau estimates of resident population. For black population, 1974–unpublished Census Bureau estimates.
8. Unpublished Census Bureau estimates of resident population.
9. For 1959–1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For all other years–Current Population Surveys.
10. Current Population Surveys.
11. Same as table 10.
12. Same as table 10.
13. Same as table 10.
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16. Same as table 15.
17. Same as table 15.
18. Same as table 15.
19. For 1959–1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1969, 1970, and 1973–Current Population Surveys.
20. Current Population Surveys.
21. Same as table 20.
22. Same as table 20.
23. For 1959–1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For all other years–Current Population Surveys.
24. Same as table 23.
25. Current Population Surveys.
26. Same as table 25.
27. Same as table 25.
28. Same as table 25.
29. Same as table 25.

30 to 51. Current Population Surveys

52. "Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government" (November 1970, and forthcoming May 1974 report) prepared by Civil Service Commission.
53. "Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government" (August 1974 forthcoming report) prepared by Civil Service Commission.

54 to 57. Current Population Surveys.

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59. For black-owned firms–"Minority-Owned Businesses" (1969, MB-1, and 1972, MB72-1) prepared by the Bureau of the Census. For total firms–derived from IRS Statistics of Income series.
60. "Minority-Owned Businesses" (1969, MB-1 and 1972, MB72-1) prepared by the Bureau of the Census.
61. Same as table 60.
62. Same as table 60.
63. Current Population Surveys.

REFERENCES FOR TABLES–Continued

Table

64. Same as table 63.
65. Same as table 63.
66. Same as table 63.
67. For 1960–Decennial Census. For 1965, 1970, and 1974–Current Population Surveys.
68. For 1960–1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1966, 1970, and 1974–Current Population Surveys.
69. Unpublished data from Supplement to Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Office of Education.
70. Same as table 69.
71. Same as table 69.
72. Current Population Surveys.
73. Same as table 72.
74. Same as table 72.
75. Same as table 72.
76. Same as table 72.
77. Same as table 72.
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    For 1971-1973–for all races, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Natality Statistics, 1973, Vol. 23, No. 11; for black and other races, black, and white, unpublished Census Bureau estimates. For 1974–unpublished Census Bureau estimates.
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91. Same as table 87.
92. Unpublished data from the Survey of Purchases and Ownership taken in conjunction with the 1973 Annual Housing Survey.
93. Same as table 92.

REFERENCES FOR TABLES–Continued

Table

94. Current Population Survey.
95. Same as table 94.
96. Same as table 94.
97. Same as table 94.
98. Same as table 94.
99. For 1964–based on statistics from Potomac Institute et. al. For 1971, 1973, and 1975–"National Roster of Black Elected Officials" prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.
100. For 1970, percent black–Decennial Census. For all other figures–"National Roster of Black Elected Officials, May 1975," prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.
101. Based on statistics from the 1970 Decennial Census and unpublished data from the Joint Center for Political Studies.
102. For 1969–"Black Women in Electoral Politics" (August 1973) prepared by Harrington J. Bryce and Alan E. Warrick, Joint Center for Political Studies. For 1975–"National Roster of Black Elected Officials" prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.
103. For 1970–"The Negro in the Armed Forces: A Statistical Fact Book," (September 1971) prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, (Equal Opportunity), Department of Defense. For 1974–unpublished data from the Department of Defense.
104. Unpublished data from the Department of Defense.
105. Same as table 104.
106. Unpublished data from National Criminal Victimization Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice.
107. Same as table 106.
108. Same as table 106.
109. Same as table 106.
110. Same as table 106.
111. Same as table 106.
112. "Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities," and "Crime in Eight American Cities" prepared by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, (LEAA) and unpublished data from the Criminal Victimization Surveys of Thirteen Cities conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of LEAA.
113. "Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: Advance Report" prepared by Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
114. "Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: Advance Report" prepared by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and unpublished data from the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of LEAA.
115. Same as table 113.
116. Unpublished data from the Survey of Local Jails conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
117. "Capital Punishment 1973: National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin" prepared by Law Enforcement Assistance Adminstration, and unpublished data from the Annual National Prisoners Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of LEAA.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Most of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census, but some are from other government and private agencies. Specific sources are given in the section "References for Tables."

A majority of the 1971-1975 data from the Census Bureau are from the Current Population Surveys (CPS); the 1973 statistics on housing characteristics are from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey. The 1970 data are from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Surveys. It should be noted that the data obtained from the CPS and the data obtained from the census are not entirely comparable, due to different enumeration procedures and population coverage.

The data collected from the March 1973 through March 1975 Current Population Surveys shown in this report are, in some instances, not entirely comparable to earlier years because of revisions in the Current Population Survey. Starting in January 1972, 1970 census-based population controls, metropolitan residence definition, and other materials were introduced into the sample and estimation procedures. The major item affecting comparability at the overall national level is the introduction of population controls based on the 1970 census. Figures for previous years, except where noted, are tied in with 1960 census-based population controls. Basically, these changes should have no substantial impact on summary measures, such as medians and means, and on proportional measures, such as percent distributions. However, the changes may have more impact on the population levels in different subgroupings or within some particular category. Specific instances in the tables of this report are footnoted accordingly. A detailed description of the changes appears in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 18, No. 8, February 1972.

Another change in the Current Population Survey beginning as of December 1971, which affects occupational data only, is the inclusion of a supplemental question, "What were your most important activities or duties?", which provided additional information for classifying persons by occupation. Additionally, changes in the occupational classification for the 1970 Census of Population were introduced in the Current Population Survey in January 1971. For a further explanation of these changes see Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 26, "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements" and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Volume 17, No. 8 and Volume 18, No. 8.

Data on income covers money income only, prior to deduction for taxes, received from such sources as wages or salaries, net income from self-employment, Social Security, dividends, interests, public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, government pensions, veterans payments, etc. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included). Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that many families receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm families receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 97 and 98.

Food stamps. Data derived from figures published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicate approximately 4,300,000 households purchasing food stamps in July 1974. Estimates derived from the August CPS data show approximately 3,519,000 households purchasing food stamps in July 1974. The difference between these numbers is the result of sampling and nonsampling errors inherent with data obtained using sample surveys, conceptual differences between the Food Stamp Program's definition of a household and the Bureau of the Census' definition of a household and possible errors in administrative recordkeeping systems.

Poverty index. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a

nonfarm family of four was $5,038 in 1974, $4,540 in 1973, and $2,973 in 1959. The low-income (poverty) data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98.

Data for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), except where noted, are defined as of 1970. The standard Census definition is used for the four regions of the country. In that definition, the South includes the District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. A map outlining the four regions is shown on page 00.

The population figures on central cities for 1960 and 1970 apply to the area of the place at the time of the respective census. Hence, the indicated change, 1960 to 1970, in population reflects the effect of any annexation or detachments. The 1973 figure does not include annexations (or detachments which are infrequent) which have been made since 1970; therefore, the 1973 population figures in table 4 for central cities does not reflect any growth which may have occurred as a result of annexation.

Areas outside central cities are variously referred to as metropolitan rings and suburban areas in this report.

Statistics on Federal employment cover only Federal civilian employees on a full-time status as of the given date. The Classification Act (General Schedule and Similar) salary schedules are based on October 1973 pay rates which start at $5,017 a year for a GS-1 employee and increase for each grade to $36,000 for GS-18 at the entering level. Pay rates by grade for Postal Service, Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular Supervisory are not standard nation-wide. For example, the WG-1 salary varies by geographic areas, because in each wage area, the rates are determined by the prevailing rate in the private sector.

Black-owned businesses. The three types (legal forms of organization) of entities covered in this report are:

1. Sole proprietorship—unincorporated business owned by one person. Also included in this category are self-employed individuals.
2. Partnership—unincorporated business owned by two or more persons, each of whom has a financial interest in the business.
3. Corporation—business that is legally incorporated under State laws.

A firm was considered to be black-owned if the sole owner or more than half of the partners were black. A corporation was classified as black-owned if more than 50 percent of the stock was owned by blacks.

Postsecondary school enrollment. Figures on postsecondary school enrollment include persons who indicated that they were enrolled in regular college or were "taking any business, vocational or technical courses." "Vocational school students" refers to the sum of those students who indicated that they were attending one of the following types of schools—a business or commercial school; a technical, vocational, or trade school; a flight school; a correspondence school; a hospital school; or a beauty or barber school.

The definitions of the housing items from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey are generally the same as those used in the 1970 census. The information on new construction was based on the enumeration of a sample of units selected from building permits issued between April 1970 and October 1973.

Statistics on ownership from the Survey of Purchases and Ownership refer to durables which were owned, or being bought, by a member of the family.

Criminal victimization. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts because more than one person may be victimized during certain crimes. Therefore, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of crimes.

Data are shown for the following types of crimes:

1. Rape—carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force.
2. Robbery—theft directly from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.
3. Assault—a physical attack by one person upon another, including both aggravated and simple assault.
4. Personal larceny with contact—theft of a purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or threat of force.
5. Personal larceny without contact—theft of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity.

In all the tables pertaining to victimization, the crimes include attempts, therefore statistics for rape, assault, robbery, and personal larceny are actually for rape and attempted rape, assault and attempted assault, etc.

Rape, assault, and robbery are included under the major category "Crimes of violence," and personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact comprise the category "Crimes of theft."

Population sentenced under capital punishment. Included in this category are condemned persons in States granting principal jurisdiction to the county of conviction if such persons had, at any time, entered a State correctional facility. Excluded are prisoners under sentence of death who remained within local correctional systems pending exhaustion of the appeals process or who, for other reasons, had not been committed to prison at the time of the survey.

Individual figures are generally rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers. In general, percentages which round to less than 0.5 are treated as zero.

Definitions and explanations for most subjects in the report are found in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Survey Reports, and in the specific sources listed under "References for Tables."

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Source of data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. Other data were provided by various governmental agencies including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Justice, and the Civil Service Commission. A complete list of sources for the tables is shown in the section "References for Tables."

Current Population Survey (CPS). Data collected from the Current Population Survey (CPS) from August 1972 to the present are based on a sample spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited, but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Data collected from 1967 through July 1972 from the CPS were based on a sample spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; from 1967 through July 1971 approximately 50,000 households were eligible for interview each month and from August 1971 through July 1972, the corresponding number was 47,000. Data collected from March 1963 through 1966 were based on a sample spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. In May 1956 the sample was expanded to 330 areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities with coverage in the then 48 States and the District of Columbia and was again expanded to 333 areas in January 1960, after Hawaii and Alaska achieved statehood; approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected before May 1956 were based on a sample of 21,000 households in 230 areas.

The estimating procedure used in the Current Population Survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the previous decennial census of population, statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census as indicated in the list of sources. All data in this report from the 1950 or earlier decennial censuses are based on complete counts. Descriptions of the 5, 15, and 20 percent samples from the 1970 census are found in the appropriate census publications. The 1960 1-in-1,000 sample is a stratified systematic sample of .001 of the households enumerated in the 1960 census.

Annual Housing Survey. The Annual Housing Survey (AHS) data was collected in August-December 1973 by the Bureau of the Census, acting as collection agents for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The sample for this survey was spread over the same 461 PSU's used for CPS. Approximately 53,800 sample housing units (both occupied and vacant) were eligible

for interview. Of this number, 1,500 interviews were not obtained because, for occupied housing units, the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason, or, for vacant housing units, no informed respondent could be found after repeated visits. In addition to the 53,800, there were also 5,500 sample units which were visited but found not to produce information relevant to the 1973 housing inventory. The AHS estimation procedure was similar to the one used for CPS, except that independent estimates of housing units were employed for AHS.

Survey of Purchases and Ownership. The Survey of Purchases and Ownership (SOPO) data was collected as a supplement to AHS in approximately one-third of the AHS sample households. Approximately 15,590 occupied housing units interviewed in AHS were eligible to be interviewed for SOPO. Of this number, 340 interviews were not obtained because the occupants refused to answer the SOPO questions or for some other reason. The SOPO estimation procedure employed the weight resulting from the AHS estimation procedure, adjusted by a factor of three to account for the fact that only one-third of the AHS sample households were eligible to be interviewed for SOPO.

Vital Statistics Data.[1] Data on mortality rates are published by the Office of Health Statistics Analysis of the National Center of Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Data on number of deaths (numerators of death rates) are gathered from the offices of vital statistics of State governments, with the assistance of the Public Health Service. Decennial census figures by age, sex, and race, with adjustments, are used for the denominators of death rates. For infant mortality rates, one divides the number of infant deaths by the total number of births; for maternal mortality rates, one divides the total number of deaths to women in childbirth by total births.

Fertility statistics are of two types: fertility rates based jointly on vital statistics and census data (Example: total fertility) and rates based on census and/or survey data alone. Children-ever-born statistics are of the second type as are birth expectations statistics and cumulated proportion by age of women having first birth.

Crime Data. Data on crime were collected from several surveys, two on crime and victimization and two on inmates of local jails and prisons under the sponsorship of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice.

The National Crime Survey is based on data obtained from a stratified multi-stage cluster sample from 376 strata, and is conducted on a quarterly basis to produce quarterly estimates and rates of crime victimizations. Approximately 75,000 housing units and other living quarters are designated for the sample. Of these, about 12,500 units are found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or ineligible for some other reason. An additional 2,500 households are not interviewed because no one was at home after repeated visits by the interviewer, the residents refuse to be interviewed, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for some other reason.

The basic frame from which the sample for the National Crime Survey Cities Sample is selected from a list of housing units enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. The sample is selected within strata defined by the Census characteristics of the housing unit. Three different cities surveys were conducted, one in 13 cities, one in the five largest cities, and a third in 8 cities. On the average, 10,900 occupied households were eligible for interview in each city. Within each selected housing unit, all occupants age 12 and over were eligible for sample. Of the 10,900 units, about 500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition, there were also about 1600 sample units which were visited but were found to be temporarily occupied by nonresidents, vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The Survey of Inmates of Local Jails consisted of a sample of inmates selected from local jails; local jails are those controlled by governments below the State level. About 4,000 local jails were contacted and from a universe of about 141,000 inmates in these jails 4,000 were designated for interview. The survey design was a systematic stratified multi-stage sample.

The National Prisoner's Survey was restricted to State correctional facilities retaining adults and youthful offenders. Approximately 750 State famiilities and an estimated prisoner population of about 180,000 inmates were identified, and approximately 10,000 prisoners were designated for interview from a sample of about 200 correctional facilities.

Reliability of the Estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting, as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by

[1] For details on methodology, see **The Methods and Materials of Demography**, Volume 2: Chapter 14 (Mortality) and Chapters 16 and 17 (Natality), a Bureau of the Census publication (October, 1971).

chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by the use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

The figures presented in all the standard error tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items (for a given subject matter) and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provided are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors for a given subject matter rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Note when using small estimates: Percent distributions from sample surveys are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentage. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the Current Population Surveys and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Data based on the CPS sample. Tables of standard errors for estimates and percentages for characteristics pertaining to the total or white population (tables A and C) and to Black and Other Races (tables B and D) are presented below. Table E represents factors which are to be applied to the figures in tables A, B, C, and D to produce standard errors for the various subject matter areas. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or white estimates for low income persons based on data collected in the CPS after January 1967, multiply the appropriate figures in tables A or C by the factor 1.7. The factors for families and households should be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household, e.g., "Number of household heads" or "Number of female household heads."

Data based on 1960 Census 1-in-1000 sample. Standard errors for data based on the 1960 Census 1-in-1000 sample are estimated by applying the appropriate factor given in table E to the standard errors shown in tables A, B, C, and D.

Data based on samples from the 1970 Decennial Census. Sampling errors of all data except for fertility rates from the 5, 15, and 20-percent samples of the decennial census shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded. The standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes, PC(1)C **General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary**, and HC(1)B **Detailed Housing Characteristics, United States Summary**. For sampling errors of 1970-based fertility rates, apply the factor .04 to table F.

Data Based on Vital Statistics. Since sample statistics are not involved in the numerator or denominator of any vital rate (mortality or fertility), the standard errors for such rates are zero.

Table A. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Total or White Population

Current Population Survey and 1960 Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	7	2,500	71
50	10	5,000	100
100	14	10,000	138
250	23	25,000	204
500	32	50,000[1]	251
1,000	45		

Note: For a particular characteristic see table E for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

[1]For estimates larger than 50,000 multiply the estimate by .005 to get the standard error.

Table B. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Black and Other Races

Current Population Survey and 1960 Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	8	1,000	51
50	12	2,500	76
100	17	5,000	96
250	26	10,000[1]	97
500	37		

Note: For a particular characteristic see table E for the factor to apply to the above standard errors.

[1]For estimates larger than 10,000 multiply the estimate by .010 to get the standard error.

Table C. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Total or White Population

Current Population Survey and 1960 Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentages (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.....	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Note: For a particular characteristic see table E for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table D. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Black and Other Races

Current Population Survey and 1960 Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentages (thousands)								
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000
2 or 98.....	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
5 or 95.....	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
10 or 90.....	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
25 or 75.....	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5
50.....	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5

Note: For a particular characteristic see table E for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table E. Factors to be Applied to Tables A, B, C, and D to Estimate Standard Errors of the Current Population Survey and of the 1960 Census 1-in-1000 Data

Type of data	CPS data collected Jan. 1967 to present		CPS data collected May 1956-Dec. 1966		CPS data collected prior to May 1956		Metropolitan nonmetropolitan CPS data Jan. 1967 to present		1960 census 1-in-1000 data	
	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families
Population distribution:										
Total, United States:										
Total or white	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	X	X
Black and other	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	X	X
Residence:										
Total or white	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	X	X
Black and other	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	X	X
Income:[2]										
Total or white	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6
Black and other	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8		
Low Income:[2]										
Total or white	1.7	0.7	2.4	1.0	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.6
Black and other	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.0	2.0	0.8		
Voting:										
Total, United States:										
Total or white	1.1	X	1.3	X	1.7	X	1.6	X	X	X
Black and other	1.1	X	1.4	X	1.7	X	1.6	X	X	X
Residence[3]	1.7	X	2.1	X	2.6	X	1.7	X	X	X
Educational attainment and school enrollment:										
Total or white	1.0	X	1.2	X	1.5	X	1.4	X	0.8	0.6
Black and other	1.0	X	1.2	X	1.5	X	1.4	X		
Agriculture employment:										
Monthly[3]	1.0	X	1.2	X	1.5	X	1.4	X	X	X
Annual average[3]	0.8	X	0.9	X	1.2	X	1.1	X	X	X
Quarterly average[3]	0.9	X	1.1	X	1.4	X	1.3	X	X	X
Employment (Other than agriculture), or not in labor force: monthly:										
Total or white:										
Both sexes	0.8	X	1.0	X	1.3	X	1.1	X	X	X
Male only, female only	0.7	X	0.9	X	1.1	X	1.0	X	X	X
Black and other	0.7	X	0.8	X	1.0	X	1.0	X	X	X
Employment (Other than agriculture), quarterly averages:										
Total or white:										
Both sexes	0.7	X	0.9	X	1.1	X	1.0	X	X	X
Male only, female only	0.6	X	0.8	X	1.0	X	0.8	X	X	X
Black and other	0.6	X	0.7	X	0.9	X	0.8	X	X	X
Employment (Other than agriculture), annual averages:										
Total or white:										
Both sexes	0.6	X	0.7	X	0.9	X	0.8	X	X	X
Male only, female only	0.5	X	0.6	X	0.7	X	0.7	X	X	X
Black and other	0.4	X	0.5	X	0.7	X	0.6	X	X	X
Unemployment:										
Monthly[3]	0.9	X	1.1	X	1.3	X	1.3	X	X	X
Quarterly average[3]	0.6	X	0.8	X	1.0	X	0.8	X	X	X
Annual average[3]	0.4	X	0.5	X	0.6	X	0.6	X	X	X
Marital status and household characteristics:										
Total or white	X	0.8	X	1.0	X	1.2	X	1.1	X	X
Some household members	1.3	X	1.6	X	2.0	X	1.8	X	0.8	0.6
All household members	1.4	X	1.7	X	2.2	X	2.0	X		
Black and other		0.7		0.8		1.0		1.0		
Some household members	1.3	X	1.6	X	2.0	X	1.8	X	X	X
All household members	1.6	X	1.9	X	2.5	X	2.3	X	X	X
Kindergarten and nursery school enrollment[3]	0.9	X	1.1	X	1.4	X	1.3	X	X	X
Movers (mobility status)[3]	2.2	X	2.7	X	3.4	X	3.1	X	X	X
Fertility numbers of women[4]	0.9	X	1.0	X	1.3	X	1.3	X	X	X

X Not applicable.

[1]Factors found in this column should also be used for unrelated individuals for all except the marital status category. For this category, use family standard errors for unrelated individuals.

[2]To obtain the factors for income and low-income data collected in 1967, multiply the factor for the period January 1967 to the present by 1.4.

[3]Apply the factors in this row to table A or table C.

[4]For 1967 SEO data, multiply standard errors in table A or table C by 1.45 for total or white and by 1.3 for black and other.

Estimates of Dilapidated Housing Units with all Plumbing Facilities (DWAPF). Standard errors are not the best measures of variability for DWAPF units because the synthetic estimates used are subject to an estimation bias. When a sample estimator is biased, a meaningful measure of its accuracy should reflect both variability and bias. Such measures are available and are published in Volume HC(6), Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 85 of this report shows that in 1974 there were 7,401,000 black persons in the South of voting age. Table B shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 96,500. The factor in table E for voting-residence is 1.7, thus the standard error is approximately 164,000 (96,500 x 1.7). The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 164,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 328,000 (twice the standard error).

Table 85 also shows that of the 7,401,000 black persons in the South of voting age, 4,107,000 or 55.5 percent registered to vote. Table D shows the standard error of 55.5 percent on a base of 7,401,000 to be approximately 1.0 percentage points. Table E shows the factor for voting-residence is 1.7. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table D of this estimate provides an approximation of the standard error of approximately 1.7 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 55.5 percent would be within 1.7 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 3.4 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 52.1 to 58.9 percent.

Differences: For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table 85 of this report shows that in 1974 there were 37,074,000 white persons of voting age of which 61 percent reported that they registered to vote. Thus, the apparent difference between the percent of black and white registered voters is 5.5 percent. The standard error of 55.5 percent is 1.7 percentage points as shown above. Table C shows the standard error on an estimate of 61 percent to be approximately 0.4 percentage points. Table E shows the factor for voting residence to be 1.7. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table C provides an approximation to the standard error of 0.7 percentage points. The standard error of the estimated difference of 5.5 percent is 1.8 percent = $\sqrt{(.7)^2 + (1.7)^2}$. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would differ from the change derived using complete census figures by less than 1.8 percentage points. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 5.5 percent difference is from 3.7 to 7.3 percent, i.e., 5.5% ± 1.8%. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 1.9 to 9.1 or 5.5 ± 3.6; thus we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the percent of white registered voters in the South is actually greater than the percent of black registered voters in 1974.

Medians. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data: (1) From tables C and D and the factor table E, determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic using the appropriate base; (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1); and (3) using the distribution of the characteristic, read off the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2). A two standard error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of a standard error of a median. Table 11 shows that the median income of black families was $7,802 in 1974. The size, or base, of the distribution from which this median was determined is 5,498,000 families.

1. Table D shows that the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 5,498,000 is about 1.2 percent. Applying the appropriate factor from table E, the standard error is 1.2 X .6 = 0.7 percent.

2. To obtain a two-standard error confidence interval on the estimated median, initially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step 1. This yields percentage limits of 51.4 and 48.6.

3. From table 11 it can be seen that 45 percent (2,474,000) had incomes under $7,000 and 17 percent (935,000) had incomes between $7,000 and $9,999. by linear interpolation the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\$7,000 + (3,000)\left(\frac{48.6 - 45.0}{17}\right) = \$7,635$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\$7,000 + (3,000)\left(\frac{51.4 - 45.0}{17}\right) = \$8,129$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval around $7,808 ranges from $7,635 to $8,129.

Census or survey-based fertility rates. Table F shows standard errors of estimated census or survey-based fertility rates of women in a given class. Factors are also given which should be applied to table F to obtain standard errors for data based on other years. The sampling variability of the ratio of children per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the rate is based, the size of the sample, the sample design and the use of ratio estimates.

Illustration of the use of the standard error table. Table 80 of this report shows that in 1974 there were an estimated 1,465,00 black wives reporting of 18 to 39 years of age. These women had an average of 2.4 births per woman. Table F shows the standard error of 2.4 children on a base of 1,465,000 women to be approximately .08. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than .16 (twice the standard error); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be between 2.24 and 2.56 children ever born per black woman reporting her birth expectation, age 18 to 39.

Table F. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women	Children ever born per woman							
	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
250,000.....	.05	.09	.13	.16	.20	.24	.27	.31
500,000.....	.04	.06	.09	.12	.14	.17	.19	.22
750,000.....	.03	.05	.07	.09	.12	.14	.16	.18
1,000,000.....	.03	.05	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16
2,000,000.....	.02	.03	.05	.06	.07	.08	.10	.11
5,000,000.....	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.05	.06	.07
10,000,000.....	.01	.01	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04	.05
15,000,000.....	.01	.01	.02	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04
20,000,000.....	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03
25,000,000.....	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03

Note: Multiply the standard errors by 1.2 for data from 1956 to 1966, and by 1.5 for data prior to 1956. For 1970 census data multiply by 0.04.

Survey of Purchases and Ownership. SOPO is part of the Annual Housing Survey. Table G shows standard errors of estimated number of households and table H contains standard errors for average price paid on selected durables.

Crime Data. Tables I-L and N-O contain standard errors for the crime data. Tables I and J display standard errors for estimates and rates, respectively, of personal victimizations from the National Crime Survey, and table K shows the standard errors by city of the National Crime Cities Survey estimates of personal victimizations. A general standard error table of personal victimization rates for the National Crime Cities Survey is presented in table L; table M contains the factors for each city which are to be applied to the appropriate standard error from table L. Tables N and O contain the standard errors for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails and factors to be applied to tables N and O to obtain the standard errors for the National Prisoner's Survey.

Table G. Estimated Standard Errors of Households for the Survey of Purchases and Ownership, 1973

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
5	5	5,000	151
10	7	10,000	206
25	11	25,000	286
50	16	30,000	297
100	22	40,000	302
250	35	50,000	286
500	49	60,000	242
1,000	69	69,323	160
2,500	109		

Table H. Estimates and Standard Errors for Average Price Paid on Selected Durables (1972-73)

(68 chances out of 100)

Item	Black households		White households		Black households: top quartile		White households: top quartile	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Clothes Washing Machine	$ 217	$ 50	$ 224	$ 17	$ 239	$ 112	$ 236	$ 27
Clothes dryer	180	63	187	22	194	90	197	32
Dishwasher	191	105	240	44	201	283	246	52
Refrigerator	289	82	329	32	385	338	376	59
Home food freezer	253	72	233	22	350	209	248	31
Kitchen range	250	70	260	24	307	219	312	45
Television Set								
Black & White	143	52	111	13	131	147	103	20
Color	423	107	433	36	417	197	434	53
Room air conditioner	240	89	221	30	239	180	209	39
Automobiles								
New...(Gross Price)	4,451	953	4,201	300	4,154	1,285	4,049	356
Used..(Gross Price)	1,340	275	1,447	99	2,354	1,129	1,859	203

Table I. Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Personal Crimes from the National Crime Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	6	10,000	169
50	9	15,000	228
100	13	20,000	285
250	20	25,000	340
500	30	50,000	616
750	36	80,000	946
1,000	42	100,000	1,164
2,000	62	120,000	1,383
3,000	78	160,000	1,819
5,000	107	165,000	1,874

Table J. Standard Errors for Estimated Personal Victimization Rates from the National Crime Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of rate (thousands)	Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons)											
	.25 or 999.75	.5 or 999.5	.75 or 999.25	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	30 or 970	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750	500
500	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.9	4.1	5.8	10.0	13.0	17.0	25.0	29.0
750	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	3.4	4.7	8.0	10.0	14.0	20.0	24.0
1,000	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	6.7	8.7	12.0	17.0	20.0
2,000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	5.0	6.3	8.7	13.0	15.0
3,000	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	4.0	5.2	6.7	10.0	12.0
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	4.0	5.5	8.0	9.4
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.3	3.1	4.6	5.3
20,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.7	4.0	4.6
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.1
50,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
80,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3
100,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.1
120,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
165,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6

Table K. Standard Errors of Estimates of Personal Victimizations for Selected Cities

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincinnati	Cleveland	Dallas
50.....	33	40	37	30	84	30	40	40
100.....	47	56	52	42	120	43	57	57
250.....	74	89	83	66	190	68	90	90
500.....	105	126	117	94	260	96	128	128
1,000.....	149	179	166	134	370	137	181	182
2,500.....	241	285	266	216	590	221	291	291
5,000.....	350	409	384	315	840	323	422	419
10,000.....	522	592	563	472	1,190	484	626	614
25,000.....	940	998	980	860	1,880	884	1,114	1,066
50,000.....	1,563	1,549	1,576	1,444	2,670	1,487	1,833	1,708
100,000.....	2,756	2,535	2,687	2,568	3,860	2,651	3,197	2,900

Size of estimate	Denver	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles	Miami	Milwaukee	Minneapolis	Newark
50.....	34	51	49	80	25	36	31	24
100.....	49	70	69	110	38	51	44	34
250.....	77	110	109	180	57	80	69	53
500.....	108	160	155	250	82	113	98	76
1,000.....	153	230	220	360	120	160	139	109
2,500.....	242	370	352	570	206	254	221	179
5,000.....	340	530	507	800	328	360	316	268
10,000.....	477	770	744	1,140	553	512	458	418
25,000.....	733	1,310	1,295	1,810	1,203	825	773	818
50,000.....	986	2,090	2,081	2,610	2,272	1,201	1,199	1,456
100,000.....	1,236	3,600	3,547	4,070	4,404	1,790	1,963	2,710

Size of estimate	New York	New Orleans	Oakland	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland	St. Louis
50.....	123	36	29	63	33	28	35
100.....	180	51	41	90	46	40	50
250.....	280	80	65	140	73	64	78
500.....	400	114	92	200	103	90	111
1,000.....	570	161	131	280	147	128	158
2,500.....	910	254	213	450	237	206	253
5,000.....	1,290	358	311	640	344	297	365
10,000.....	1,860	504	468	920	513	438	536
25,000.....	3,070	786	862	1,540	922	768	935
50,000.....	4,640	1,086	1,460	2,280	1,531	1,244	1,508
100,000.....	7,340	1,462	2,617	3,610	2,696	2,138	2,577

Table K. Standard Errors of Estimates of Personal Victimizations for Selected Cities—Continued

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	San Diego	San Francisco	Washington, D.C.
50	39	43	41
100	55	60	57
250	88	96	91
500	124	135	129
1,000	177	191	183
2,500	286	303	294
5,000	418	429	425
10,000	629	609	627
25,000	1,152	973	1,104
50,000	1,945	1,400	1,797
100,000	3,475	2,048	3,102

Table L. Standard Errors of Estimated Personal Victimization Rates for Cities

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	14.3	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	16.5	10.4	7.4	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	26.0	16.5	11.6	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	36.8	23.3	16.4	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	45.0	28.5	20.1	14.2	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	51.9	32.8	23.2	16.4	10.4	7.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	81.4	51.5	36.4	25.7	16.3	11.5	8.1	5.1	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8
50 or 950	113.6	71.9	50.8	35.9	22.7	16.1	11.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1
100 or 900	156.4	98.9	70.0	49.5	31.3	22.1	15.6	9.9	7.0	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.6
250 or 750	225.8	142.8	101.0	71.4	45.2	31.9	22.6	14.3	10.1	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.3
500	260.7	164.9	116.6	82.4	52.1	36.9	26.1	16.5	11.7	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6

Note: For a particular city see table M for the appropriate factor to be applied to the above standard errors.

Table M. Factors to be Applied to Table L to Estimate Standard Errors of the National Crime Cities Survey-Personal Victimization Rates

Cities	Factor	Cities	Factor
Atlanta	0.90	Milwaukee	0.89
Baltimore	1.08	Minneapolis	0.84
Boston	1.00	Newark	0.64
Buffalo	0.80	New York	3.33
Chicago	2.27	New Orleans	0.98
Cincinnati	0.82	Oakland	0.77
Cleveland	1.09	Philadelphia	1.70
Dallas	1.09	Pittsburgh	0.88
Denver	0.93	Portland	0.77
Detroit	1.38	St. Louis	0.95
Houston	1.32	San Diego	1.06
Los Angeles	2.17	San Francisco	1.16
Miami	0.68	Washington, D.C.	1.10

Table N. Standard Errors of Estimated Totals for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
300	130	35,000	1,250
500	170	50,000	1,400
1,000	240	60,000	1,460
1,500	290	75,000	1,510
2,000	340	100,000	1,470
3,000	410	115,000	1,370
5,000	530	120,000	1,320
7,500	640	125,000	1,270
10,000	730	130,000	1,200
20,000	1,000	135,000	1,120
25,000	1,100		

Note: For data from the National Prisoner's Survey, multiply the standard error by .93.